

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 31.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1842.

[SIXPENCE.]

REPRINT.

THE ROAST BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE annual great Cattle Exhibition of our Metropolis has been the London lion of the week; and as we have made it a chief feature of illustration among our embellishments, we here select it also as a theme whereon to indite a few general observations in reference to the whole subject which it involves.

The exhibition of various breeds of fine animals—of the more flourishing vegetable productions of our British soil—of the ever-improving inventions of science for promoting the means of fertilizing and cultivating the land—is in itself something more than an occasion of mere speculative interest; it has within it a characteristic of nationality—is purely English in its features—and would not excite an equal degree of competition, attention, and respect in any other quarter of the European world.

There is a strong feeling—which, as we have long been proud to acknowledge it, we find proportionably difficult to overcome—that in the flourishing agriculture of happy England, have existed, through uncounted years, the bone and sinew of her strength and energy in war. Upon her fresh and wholesome broad lands, and in the midst of hardy tillage, spring up that fine race of sturdy yeomen who ever and anon pass from the ploughshare to the battle-field with such stalwart proof of manly health and vigour as no foreign enemies have been able to match or resist—and those who have had the youthful constitution braced into manhood upon our agricultural hills, have made the best and brawniest crews for those wave-ploughs of our glorious navy whose

“ ——— flags have braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze.”

The best soldiers and sailors of England have been drafted from her hills and fields. We are here speaking in the sense of strong bodily health, nor do we intend our observations to extend beyond their obvious import into a depreciation of our manufacturing powers. We know how much the commercial greatness of Britain is dependent upon the shuttle and the loom—we can open our eyes with conscious power upon the vast and endless resources of our manufacturing world—and gaze upon the countless tenants within its mills and warehouses

with a feeling of blended wonder and pride—with a knowledge that this is a land of riches, and full of storehouses that contain the merchandize of dependent empires.—But if, on the other hand, we consider the *population*, and not the *power*, of these wealth-teeming regions, then, indeed, the peasantry lord it in health and stature over the pale and squalid manufacturing poor. We see in the latter, sometimes, the smoke-burnt features, but never the sun's bronze; the cheek is anon flushed, but never full and round and crimsoned by the evening breezes and the morning dew; the eye is bright and restless, but not fresh glowing and full of the spirit of the land. No! your factory labourer crouches by the side of your field-bred peasant, and your factory child has but a poor and sickly kindred with your little ruddy urchin of the farm-yard, the meadow and the plough! Now there is nothing more morally and politically incumbent upon a nation than the duty of keeping alive within its bosom a hardy and invincible race—

“ A crop of warriors springing from the soil.”

maintaining the manly strength and beauty of the country, and typifying its natural characteristics of freedom, spirit, enterprise, and strength. This principle is admitted on all hands, and men of all countries join cheerfully to work it out. Your lords of the soil, of all shades of opinion, meet and shake hands upon the point. The limited opinionist and the free-trader agree to it alike—those who would make England furnish her own bread at any price to her population, and those who would fill her lap with the superabundance of the rest of the world;—all admit the necessity of improving, or rather maintaining, our breed of men, and, as a consequence, the nurture of cattle, and the growth and cultivation of vegetable food.

Now, the exhibition which has seduced us into these prefatory observations forms, as it were, a sort of annual nucleus of the agricultural exertions of the country, and *rendezvous* of the noblemen, and gentlemen farmers and yeomen, who focus within the show-yard the congregated examples of their success, and present to the public the most interesting evidences of their superiority over other countries in the article and quality of human food. And whether this last conviction reach

the people at the hands of Earl Spencer or the Duke of Buckingham, the Earl of Warwick or the Duke of Richmond, of Lord Radnor or the Duke of Rutland, it is enough that it is founded upon indubitable proof, and that shortly after “the grand annual exhibition” of the Smithfield Club in the spacious “Baker-street Bazaar,” the butchers' shops begin to divide, and Daguerreotype upon a smaller scale, the animal prosperity of the cattle show, and to attest that it was no false nomenclature which dubbed old England the “Land of Roast Beef.” It is only to be regretted in these winter times that the plentifulness of animal food is not in proportion to its excellence and superiority, and that there are so many of the British people who are comparatively starving amid this fat abundance of their sheep, their oxen, and their pigs. On the other hand, the admission of foreign cattle, although calculated to relieve, on a small scale, the condition of those who cannot afford to pay the price of English meat, displays a most triumphant contrast and encouragement to the promoters of our native breed. What foreign farm could ever exhibit such stock as we have here? What ox from foreign fields will ever match that “Class 1.” of the Earl of Warwick, or those fine Leicester, and Worcester, and Lincolnshire prizes? When will such sheep ever bring wool to us from foreign pens, or pigs grunt through such rotundity from a foreign sty? And when will such fine, round, jovial, burly graziers and farmers carry such cattle to a foreign metropolis?

“ Who feeds fat cattle should himself be fat.”

And here is the proposition exemplified to the life. In few words, we have rarely seen more magnificent evidences than this exhibition has furnished to us of the care, pains, and attention which our English country gentlemen are bestowing upon the rearing of their stock; and the circumstance should be a pleasing source of congratulation. By improving the breed of cattle, we improve the food, improve the population, and give an impetus to agricultural prosperity the most desirable, the most fertile in good results, the most English and national. We keep up the pride of soil, of all that springs from it, and lives and breathes upon it, and we encourage in those who pursue it as a duty—in their capacity of noble proprietors, of graziers, farmers, and others of their free and healthy class,—the pride of feeling that they are adding to the strength and beauty of the land, and fostering among the wide community that wholesome old English belief that there is no place like home, and that there is no home *but* England, which so teems with the treasures of health and vigour among her hardy population, and of sturdiness, activity, and nutrition among the animal denizens of her pastures, and in the exuberant fruition of her fields.



SHEEP AND PIG SHOW OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1842.



FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—Our Paris letters of Monday afternoon state that no further telegraphic despatches from Barcelona had reached the French Government up to post hour, owing to the great fogs which prevailed the previous days; but no doubt was entertained of Espartero's presence in Barcelona, and of the capitulation of the insurgents.

The Paris papers of Sunday were altogether destitute of news.

The *Moniteur* contains royal ordonnances, dated the 29th ult., making various changes in the nomination of prefects of the departments.

The *Journal des Debats*, in an article on Eastern affairs, attributes the difficulties of the Ottoman empire to the removal of the "wholesome control" of Mehemet Ali over the Porte. The *Debats* regards the return of the entire independence of the Sultan as a dream. Remarking on the events in Servia and Wallachia, the *Debats* admits that France has no political interest therein. It approves of the deposition of Prince Ghika; and, although French policy does not generally approve of Russia, still it desires that General Kisseleff may replace the deposed Hospodar, because the general will have the power of doing good in Wallachia, from his former experience in the government of that country.

By the papers of Tuesday it appears that the King of the French and the Royal Family were to take up their winter residence at the Tuileries on Wednesday.

Advices from Algiers to the 1st inst. had been received in Paris, but bring no news of General Bugeaud's expedition, in which the Duke d'Aumale takes a part.

The Suffren had sailed from Brest for Lisbon and Rio Janeiro.

A letter from the frontiers of Russia, Nov. 15, in the *National*, says—"The emancipation of the Jews, which was announced so pompously in the Russian journals, and those of Germany which are friendly to that power, is nothing more than a notification that all the Jews who wish to engage in agriculture shall receive lands, and are to be subject to the same duties, and possess a similar position, to that of the peasants of the Crown. They may all derive advantage from their land in the same manner as private landowners. The truth, therefore is, that they will pass from a humiliating and despised condition, but nevertheless a free one, to the state of semi-savages. It is quite impossible that the Jews can accept those conditions of their own free will, although it is known that several of their rabbis have been gained over by the Russian Government, and are entirely devoted to it."

The Brussels journals announce the arrival in that city of M. Plougoulm, who is charged with the defence of M. Caumartin, at his approaching trial, on the charge of having assassinated M. Sirey. M. Caumartin has not surrendered himself, but it is understood that he will do so on the eve of trial. His friends say that he will be able to prove that he was violently attacked by M. Sirey, and that in defending himself the catastrophe which ensued was independent of his own will.

SPAIN.—The following correspondence from Barcelona, the theatre of the recent insurrection, is dated the 30th ult. "The Regent arrived at six o'clock last night at the headquarters of the Captain General of Catalonia, Van Halen. A salute of 21 guns from the fort of Montjuich announced his arrival to the population of this town. He went first to Esplugos, between this town and San Felin. At noon this day Espartero, accompanied by General Rodil (the Minister of War and President of the Council) and a numerous staff, visited the fort of Montjuich, which fired a fresh salute of 21 pieces of artillery. The new Junta assembled last night, but decided nothing. It is deliberating on the demand made by Van Halen, who required that the *corpos francos* should be disarmed before any negotiations were entered into on other points. Several members of the Junta are for surrendering instantly, but there is a strong opposition to this proposition. The British ship of war the *Formidable* was wrecked last night just behind the fort of Montjuich. The French Government steamer *Gassandi* has gone to see if it can get the ship off the sand bank. Everything will be saved if she is not got off, which is doubtful. General Zurbarano, the savage animal of Espartero, was fired at last night in the environs of Gracia, but the assassin's aim missed its prey."

A supplement of the *Madrid Official Gazette* of the 28th, contains the decree of the Regent for the blockade of the port of Barcelona. The decree is as follows:—

"Art. 1. The port of Barcelona, and all the coast comprised between the Belos and the Llobregat, are declared in a state of blockade.

"Art. 2. The vessels contravening this decree shall be liable to the penalties which the maritime laws, universally recognised, render applicable to the infraction.

"Art. 3. Ships have been commissioned to watch the coast, to cut off all communication with the insurgents. The Ministers of Marine, Commerce, and Colonies, are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) "DUKE OF VICTORY."

"Headquarters at Saragossa, Nov. 26."

EGYPT.—ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 22.—Egypt is still suffering from the murrain among the oxen. The loss is estimated (guessed) at 150,000 head of cattle. Next year's crops are likely to be seriously affected by this loss. The Pacha looks to his revenue, and is in the Delta inquiring into matters. The cavalry and artillery are dismounted, and the horses sent to the Shifficks to assist in agriculture. Ibrahim Pacha has ordered back his wheat from Alexandria.

AMERICA.—UNITED STATES.—New York papers of the 18th and 19th ult. arrived at Liverpool, on Wednesday, by the packet-ship *North America*. These papers are entirely filled with details of English and other European intelligence received at New York from the *Acadia* steamer, whose arrival we have already announced at Boston.

The *John and Ann*, of Belfast, was wrecked on the 1st inst., about 250 miles to the westward. Some Bedouins brought in five of the crew (one man lost, and the captain died, seven in all) the other day, and claimed 50 dollars, or £10 for camel hire, as had been previously agreed upon. Lloyd's agents, on hearing of the affair, and that the Consulate would not pay the Bedouins the sum agreed upon, at once came forward and offered to pay the amount. This, with the subscriptions, will well reward the Bedouins, who ought to be encouraged to bring in any persons wrecked on the western coast.

The vice-admiral was expected at Bermuda, from Halifax, November 25.

The *Mischief* and *Zante*, English vessels, were spoken 60 miles from Tampico, being bound to that port.

This packet brings home 140 steerage passengers, nearly all of them returned emigrants, who had found it impossible to earn a decent livelihood in America, in consequence of the prevailing distress amongst all classes of persons there, and the want of capital to prosecute the works previously undertaken.

The Canada papers are barren of news. The *Montreal Courier* says—"The vexed question of the seat of government seems likely to be decided by a circumstance which no one anticipated, and the occurrence of which is a subject for regret. The health of the Governor-General has been severely shaken by his recent illness, and the locality of Kingston is not supposed to be favourable to his complaint. On this account it is rumoured that a change will take place in the vice-regal residence, and that his excellency will take up his abode either in Quebec or Montreal—that is, if he does not proceed home, which is far from improbable."

Great excitement was occasioned at New York by an occurrence of the most tragical and shocking nature, which took place on the 19th ult. at the City Prison, the day appointed for the execution of the notorious J. C. Colt, who was under sentence of death, and who anticipated the office of the executioner by committing suicide under the following extraordinary circumstances:—

The preparations for the execution of the murderer were all made at an early hour in the morning. Colt's brother was at the prison door as soon as it was opened, and remained with him about a quarter of an hour. He afterwards dressed himself, and was shaved by Bill Dolsens, of Centre-street, commonly called Deaf Bill.

The gates to the entrance of the prison were closed about eight o'clock, and officers stationed to prevent the ingress of any except those who had tickets of admission. The position of the gallows was in the rear courtyard of the prison, and the noise of the workmen in its erection could be distinctly heard through the massive walls of the prison. It was erected in the centre of the yard, and immediately opposite the rear window of the cell in which Colt was confined.

At nine o'clock the outer door of his cell was opened, and the usual breakfast of the prisoners served up in their different cells. Dr. Anthon visited the cell of Colt at about eleven o'clock, in company with Colt's brother, for the purpose of making preparation for his marriage with Caroline Henshaw.

At about half past 11 o'clock, Messrs. Graham and Emmett, his counsel, visited his cell and remained about half-an-hour. A little before 12 o'clock, Caroline Henshaw made her appearance, in company with the brother of Colt and John Howard Payne, who entered the cell with her. They were then married by the Rev. Dr. Anthon, in the presence of David Graham, Robert Emmett, Justice Merritt, the Sheriff, John Howard Payne, and Colt's brother. After their marriage, Dr. Anthon remained in the cell with them a few minutes and then left them alone, she remaining for nearly an hour.

At this period of the eventful day, the scene was exciting and thrilling in the extreme. Within that narrow cell were the husband and wife, but just married, yet bidding each other farewell for the last time on earth, with the awful certainty that one would be a lifeless corpse, and the other a widow, before the setting of the sun that was then throwing its rays into the otherwise cheerless place. At one o'clock Colt's brother entered his cell: he was still engaged in conversation with his wife, who was sitting on the foot of the bed, convulsed with his tears. At Colt's request, John Howard Payne and Lewis Gaylord Clarke then went into his cell to take their leave of him. Colt appeared exceedingly pleased to see them; shook them cordially by the hand, and conversed with apparent cheerfulness with them for five minutes, when they bid him farewell, both of them in tears. Colt's brother Samuel, and his wife, remained in the cell about 10 minutes longer, when both left. His brother was deeply affected, and looked more ghastly even than Colt himself. His wife could scarcely support herself, so violent were her feelings and acute her sufferings. She stood at the door of the cell for a minute—Colt kissed her passionately—strained her to his bosom, and watched her receding form as she passed into the corridor. Here she stood and sobbed convulsively as though her heart would break, for five minutes. At last she was led away by Colt's brother, and his friends followed—Colt then desired to see the sheriff, who went into his cell. Colt then told him emphatically that he was innocent of the murder of Adams, and that he never intended to kill him; he also told him he still had hopes that something would intervene to save him from being hung, and begged him not to execute the sentence of the law upon him. The sheriff told him to banish all hope of that kind, for that he must die at four o'clock. He then requested to see the sheriff's watch, and set his own by it to a minute. He then asked to see Dr. Anthon, and the latter went into his cell, and remained in prayer with him for about 10 minutes. From this time to three o'clock the excitement around the prison increased tremendously; and the feelings of those in the prison were also worked up to a pitch of great intensity. Several eminent surgeons came into the prison a little before three, and the universal topic of discussion, all round, among the little knots of spectators, was, whether he had been furnished with the means, and whether he would commit suicide or not. Many prophesied that "by four o'clock there would be a dead man without hanging."

No one entered his cell till precisely five minutes to four o'clock, at which time Sheriffs Hart and Westervelt, dressed in uniform, with Dr. Anthon, proceeded to the cell. On the keeper opening the door, Dr. Anthon, who was first, drew back, threw up his hands and eyes to heaven, and uttering a faint ejaculation, turned pale as death, and retired. On going into the cell, there lay Colt on his back, stretched out at full length on the bed, quite dead, but not cold. A clasp-knife, like a small dirk-knife, with a broken handle, was sticking in his heart. He had stabbed himself about the fifth rib on the left side, and had evidently worked and turned it round and round in his heart after he had stabbed himself, until he made a large gash.

The coroner was ready at hand, took charge of the body, and locked the cell.

Most strange to say, just at this moment the large cupola of the tombs was discovered to be on fire, and burned furiously; so that if he had not killed himself, in consequence of the execution being postponed to the last moment, it is very probable that, in the confusion arising from the fire, and the mob breaking into the tombs, Colt would either have made his escape, or he would not have been hung. It caught accidentally from a stove that was in the cupola, the whole outside work of which was consumed.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—The benefit of Mr. Archer, the obliging box-book-keeper of this establishment, will take place on Monday. The bill of fare put forth is very attractive, and we trust that Mr. Archer will have a bumper.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—On Monday evening last a destructive fire broke out on the extensive premises belonging to Messrs. Villiers, corn-chandlers, &c., situate at the corner of North-street, Lock's-fields, Walworth. About an hour after the outbreak the fire was got under, but not before the whole of Messrs. Villiers' premises were consumed, nothing remaining but the bare walls. Two valuable horses perished in the flames, together with a large stock of corn and grain.—On Wednesday great alarm was created, owing to a fire breaking out on the premises belonging to a gentleman named Druce, an officer in the Royal Navy, situate at No. 3, Grove-place, Balham-hill, Camberwell. The fire originated in one of the bed-rooms of the first floor, and in the short space of five minutes the apartment was one body of flame, but, fortunately, a plentiful supply of water having been obtained, and several of the inhabitants readily assisting, the flames were prevented from extending, and were soon extinguished, but not before considerable damage had been done.—An extensive fire took place in Old Change, Doctors' Commons, on Wednesday morning, which was attended with great destruction of property.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.—Some thieves entered the house of Mr. Filmer, No. 1, Kennington-road, Lambeth, a few mornings ago, and stole from the shop jewellery, value £300. They first got over a wall eight feet high, at the back of the house, and having bored a hole in the shutters with an old knife and part of a chisel (left behind), got into the warehouse at the back of the shop. Two boys in Mr. Filmer's employ slept at the end of the shop next to the warehouse, and the thieves, to reach the spot where they found the valuables, must have stepped over them. The till was forced open. The property stolen consisted of twelve watches, several pins, &c. Several depredations have also been committed in Clerkenwell during the week.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A servant girl of Mr. Luff, of the Strand, on Monday last, took advantage of the temporary absence of her mistress, to abstract a bottle containing strong oil of vitriol from her bed-room, of which poison she drank about an egg-cup full; but, repenting immediately afterwards, gave information of what she had done; and a surgeon having been called in, he advised her removal to the hospital. The reason assigned for the rash act appears to be, that she was about to leave her situation, and was very uncomfortable in her father's house. She stated to the surgeon that she had long contemplated the act of self-destruction, and, if not successful this time, would repeat it on a future occasion.

On Wednesday morning, shortly after twelve o'clock, Mr. Fitch, vestry-clerk of St. George's, Southwark, dropped down dead near his own house in Union-street, Borough. Deceased, who was about 60, left home at eleven o'clock apparently in good health, to transact business at the vestry. He had been nearly twenty years vestry-clerk to the parish.

On Wednesday, a service of plate was presented to William Shaw, Esq., late Secretary to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, as a public acknowledgment from the agriculturists of the United Kingdom to that gentleman, for the zeal, the energy, the talent, and the success, with which he has long laboured in the behalf of the science of agriculture, and in support of every effort for the diffusion of knowledge among the cultivators of the soil. The presentation took place at a public dinner given to Mr. Shaw at the London Coffee-house, at which upwards of one hundred gentlemen sat down. Francis Pym, Esq., presiding. The plate, which weighed upwards of 650 ounces, bore an appropriate inscription, and was presented with the usual ceremonies.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning, as Mr. Gant, of Tottenham-court-road, zinc-manufacturer, was superintending the covering of the roof of a house in Albany-street, Regent's-park, he overbalanced himself, and fell on to the leads of an out-house, the descent being about 16 feet. He was instantly carried in a state of great suffering to University College Hospital, where it was ascertained that he had fractured his right arm and his right leg; the latter with such dreadful severity that amputation was found to be indispensable. The operation was scientifically performed by Mr. Quain, the house surgeon, and hopes are entertained of the patient's surviving.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND IN THE THAMES.—Yesterday morning, after the fog had somewhat cleared off, the body of a young man, apparently of the age of twenty, was discovered floating on the surface of the water near Shadwell Dock. The Thames police were apprised of the circumstance, and the deceased was conveyed ashore, and the pockets examined; in one of them was found 3s. 9d. in silver and halfpence, and also a silver, mounted tobacco pipe. The deceased appeared about six feet in height, dressed in blue striped shirt, blue jacket, double-breasted waistcoat, worsted drawers, and shoes.

CHINA AND INDIA.

We were enabled in our Saturday evening edition last week to lay before our readers the intelligence conveyed by telegraph to the French Government from Marseilles, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, relating to the ratification of the treaty with the Emperor of China, and we now subjoin the important details of the news which has since reached us. The following appeared in our latest edition last week:—

Telegraphic despatches, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, have just been received; and we hasten to lay before our readers the following important extracts, which contain the gist of the intelligence:—

CHINA.

CONFIRMATION OF THE TREATY.

The Indian Mail has arrived at Marseilles, and announces that the Emperor of China has accepted the treaty of peace of the 29th of August, and has engaged to ratify it as soon as notice of the ratification of it by her Britannic Majesty shall have been received. His Imperial Majesty proposes sending an ambassador to London.

Half of the first instalment of the indemnity has been paid, and confided to the *Blonde* frigate for conveyance to England.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 12.

A steamer has come directly from Nanking to Suez, to bring this news; it had on board Major Malcolm, Secretary of the English Legation thereof. The English fleet will winter at Chusan, where vast works are undertaken to make the island healthy.

The British land and sea forces still remained at Nanking.

THE PEACE WITH CHINA.

NOTIFICATION.

SECRET DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY CASTLE, Oct. 31.

In continuation of the notification of this Government, dated the 12th instant, the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish, for general information, the following general orders by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India, dated Simla, the 14th instant.

The Honourable the Governor in Council is further pleased to announce for general information, that the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor of China was received by her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, and forwarded from Nanking to England on the 16th of September, by the Honourable Company's steam-frigate *Auckland*.

By order of the Honourable the Governor in Council. J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secretary to the Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

SECRET DEPARTMENT, SIMLA, Oct. 14.

The Governor-General has sincere satisfaction in announcing the termination of the war with China, by a peace honourable to her Majesty's Crown, and durable in its provisions, which was concluded in the British camp, under the walls of the Imperial city of Nanking, on the 29th of August.

Thus, within two months after the arrival of the reinforcements sent from Eng-

land and from India for the prosecution of this third campaign, the direction of a preponderating force to the true point of attack has compelled the Emperor of China to submit to all her Majesty's just demands.

The Emperor could only save the internal trade from ruin, his ancient capital from capture by assault, and his empire itself from the peril of dissolution, by yielding to such conditions as it was her Majesty's pleasure to impose, in order to afford to the subjects of her crown indemnity for the past and security for the future.

This event, glorious as it is to her Majesty's arms, will convey to her Majesty's heart other and yet higher satisfaction than that which is derived from the contemplation of military success, in the cessation of hostilities which have unhappily involved the most afflicting evils to humanity.

The Governor-General cannot presume to offer to the commanders of her Majesty's naval and military forces employed on the coast of China, in the execution of her Majesty's orders, the expression of the feelings which their zeal, their energy, their ability, have inspired him; nor is it for him to presume to anticipate the approbation which the brave seamen and marines, and soldiers under their command, may receive from the high authority under whom they have the honour to serve. The Governor-General can only offer to the commanders of her Majesty's forces his grateful acknowledgments of the regard they have ever evinced during these joint operations for the army and fleet of India, and his thanks for the opportunity they have on all occasions afforded to the native troops, of proving themselves to be worthy of fighting by the side of British soldiers.

The short duration of the operations of the troops on shore has not afforded to every corps of the native army of India the opportunity which all ardently desired, of distinguishing themselves before the enemy; but, wherever that opportunity has been afforded, the several corps of the army of India have added to their acknowledged fame.

Three companies of the battalion of the Bengal Volunteers had the good fortune to be the first engaged with the enemy before the city of Chin-Kiang, and they well sustained the high reputation of the army they represented.

The 2nd and 6th Regiments and the Rifle company of the 36th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry were engaged in the capture by assault of that city on the 21st of July.

On that occasion, as on all others, the Madras Artillery and the Madras Sappers and Miners maintained the high character which has always been attached to their respective corps in the Madras army.

The Governor-General is pleased to direct that in commemoration of the distinguished services rendered by those corps, in co-operation with her Majesty's troops in the capture of the city of Chin-Kiang, the 2nd and 6th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry, and the rifle company of the 36th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, shall hereafter bear upon their appointments a dragon wearing an imperial crown; and that the same honour shall be granted to such troops or companies of the Madras Artillery and of the Madras Sappers and Miners, as his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough may designate as justly entitled to that distinction by their service before the enemy in China, in the present or in the previous campaigns.

The Governor-General is likewise pleased to direct that the 2nd and 6th Regiments of Madras Native Infantry shall hereafter bear upon their colours a golden dragon wearing an imperial crown.

The Governor requests that his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Hugh Gough will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the several corps of the army of India serving under his Excellency's command, in the present or in the previous campaigns, as he may deem justly entitled by their services before the enemy to the honour of wearing a medal commemorative of such services; and to every officer, non-commissioned officer and private named in such list, the government of India will present a silver medal, bearing on one side the head of her Majesty, with the superscription "Pax Asia Victoria restituta," and the figures "1842" underneath, and on the reverse a dragon wearing an imperial crown.

The Governor-General, equally desirous of distinguishing the eminent services of the officers and seamen and others serving in the steam-vessels of war belonging to the Government of India, by the marks of honour they have so well deserved, requests that his Excellency Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker will have the goodness to transmit to him a nominal list of the several officers, seamen, and others, serving in such steamers under his command, whom he may deem to be justly entitled to the honour of wearing a medal commemorative of their services; and to all persons named in such list the Government of India will present a silver medal similar to that presented to the troops.

The Governor-General directs that the victories obtained by the combined forces in China may be made known to all the troops at the stations of the army; and that at all such stations a salute shall be fired of twenty-one guns for those victories, and a similar salute of twenty-one guns for peace, which has been signed by the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of China.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India,
T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General.
(True Copy.) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

(From the *Bombay Times*, Nov. 1.)

The Hon. Company's steamer *Auckland*, from Nanking the 16th September, touched at Galle, and sailed for Suez on the 17th October, with Major Malcolm, secretary of legation, on board, in charge of the treaty, now ratified, with slight alterations, by the Emperor. We have no news of any note by this conveyance; a few extracts will be found in our postscript. The following letter, written immediately before the arrival of the messenger from Peking, gives some particulars of the commissioners which will be read with interest. The *Auckland's* news was brought here by the *Seaford* steamer from Colombo.

"OFF NANKING, 15th Sept. 1842.
"I am not going to give you a page of apologies for not having written you long letters; at mail time we are always scurry and bustle, and now it is just the unexpected delay of a couple of days in the arrival of the Emperor's formal assent to the signed treaty which detains Malcolm, who, the instant it comes, will start for England in the *Auckland*. The country is quite inundated with the heavy rains and melting of the snows above, which fully accounts, as we should say, for the milk, &c., or, in the present instance, the Emperor's assent not having arrived. The Sesostris, of course, has given you the news of the conclusion of the treaty, as well as of its having been signed; the terms, too, of course, reached you at the same time. Not bad—are they? 21,000,000 dollars, with Hong-Kong, and all the other demands that people could expect us to make, such as trade with the five ports of Canton, Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai; all intercourse with the high officers to be carried on on terms of the most perfect equality; and, to make all safe and secure, the old gentleman's own hand and seal must be applied to the treaty when signed by his imperial commissioners. We retain Chusan and Koolung-soo (Amoy) till the fulfilment of all the conditions. We leave the river, that is go down as far as Woosung, where they have paid the first instalment of 6,000,000, half of which we have already received, and the remainder is now on its way up from Woosung, where it has been, for some days past, waiting our arrival, but has been ordered up by Elepo, because he did not think that there was any Chinese officer down there of sufficient rank to deliver it on board our ships!—Times are strangely altered here! Two of the Hong merchants (old Howqua's son and Samqua) were sent for by the commissioners to come up here and assist in negotiating; of course Sir Henry would not have anything to say to them. Strange to say, they arrived the very day we entered the city of Nanking, for Sir Henry to have a quiet talk over the several articles of the treaty with the commissioners before they signed it; we did not even see their faces, nor have we heard a word of them since. We have since discovered, too, that the commissioners are much pleased that Sir Henry held his head thus high. Old Rey-ing is a noble-looking fellow, with the flat, round Tartar face, and rather prominent cheek-bones, his countenance, at first sight, especially when he is silent, is anything but prepossessing; when engaged in conversation, however, the expression becomes exceedingly animated; and, what we have always thought so unusual in a Chinese countenance, open, honest, and really noble.
"Elepo is very old and feeble; and indeed, on the day the treaty was signed, was so well as to be obliged to be carried in a chair up the side and into the cabin of the *Cornwallis*. He insisted, however, upon coming up, and most resolutely refused all the offers for his having the treaty brought down to his own boat for his signature. His is a less prepossessing countenance even than Rey-ing's, but, when he speaks, has much benevolence and honesty in its expression.
"So much for the high commissioners. We are all on the best terms possible with the Chinamen."

LATEST FROM CHINA.

(From the *Ceylon Overland Observer*, Oct. 22.)

The steam-frigate *Auckland*, from Nanking 16th September, and Singapore 7th October, arrived at Galle on Saturday the 16th instant. She sailed again for Suez on the 17th, carrying Major Malcolm, Secretary to the Legation in China, bearing the Emperor's ratification of the treaty of peace. The other passengers are Capt. Myford, Captain Stratford, and Mr. Gough.

We have received the *Straits Messenger* of the 5th October, by this opportunity, and hasten to give the Chinese intelligence it contains:—

The steamer *Auckland* is just in, from Hong-Kong the 27th ult. She brings the ratification of the treaty by the Emperor of China. Major Malcolm, Secretary of Legation, is on board, in charge of despatches to the Home Government.

The intelligence by the *Auckland* is, that the Emperor's written assent had been given to the treaty, with a trifling alteration in details.

The first and second instalments had been paid; and money appeared to be plentiful, from the ready manner in which the Chinese had come forward with the cash.

The whole of the native troops are to be withdrawn from Chusan forthwith, and the island to be garrisoned by two regiments of European infantry, till the third instalment is paid up, for which the Emperor has two years allowed him to pay it in; after which period he will be charged five per cent. until he does pay it, while the troops will continue in possession. It was expected, however, from the way in which the first two instalments were paid, that any lengthened period would not be required by the Emperor.

Major Malcolm will remain in England but a few days, when he will return with the Queen's approbation of the terms of the treaty. The *Auckland* will wait his return at Suez. We are informed that Sir Henry Pottinger made the Chinese authorities aware of the fact that the treaty would not be binding on our part until it had received the ratification of the Home Government.

Sickness prevailed to a very great extent both among the European seamen and soldiers; and they rejoiced at the prospect of leaving so unhealthy a climate.

We subjoin an extract from a private letter from Hong-Kong, which does not altogether agree with the foregoing:—

"The tidings by the *Tenasserim*, or *Sesostris*, whichever reached Singapore first, will have apprised you of the termination of hostilities with China; and made

you acquainted with the general tenor of the treaty. Since then the treaty entered into between Sir Henry Pottinger and the Chinese commissioners has been returned from Peking, assented to by the Emperor and his cabinet. The fleet will commence its move downward from Nanking about the middle of September, and I hope reach Hong-Kong by the 15th of the ensuing month. There will be some little delay at Chusan to land the stores and make the necessary arrangements for the officers to be left in commissariat charge. The distribution of the force will be as follows:—

"CHUSAN.—A company of the Madras Artillery, detail of Sappers, one wing of H. M. 55th, one wing of H. M. 18th, 2nd Regiment M.N.I.

"KOOLOUNGSOO.—Details of Artillery and Sappers, of H. M. 18th Regiment, one wing 41st M.N.I.

"HONG-KONG.—Company of Royal Artillery, one wing of her Majesty's 55th, her Majesty's 98th Regiment, one wing of the 1st M. N. I., detail of Sappers.

The commissariat officers fixed upon to remain in charge are Lieut. Elphinstone, at Chusan; Lieut. Call, 18th, or Capt. Althorpe, Madras 2nd, at Koolung-soo; and Capt. James Ramsay, at the headquarters at Hong-Kong, to superintend the whole. Lord Salton is to be left in command of the forces in China. The general opinion, however, is, that the third instalment of 6,000,000 will be paid in January or February, when Chusan and Amoy are to be evacuated, and the whole force concentrated at Hong-Kong. Sickness to a very great extent prevails throughout the expedition in the north. Sir Hugh, his son, and Capt. Moore, are amongst the sufferers, but are all doing well. The poor 98th are nearly all laid up; there is not above 250 fit for duty out of the whole corps."

INDIA.

The intelligence from Bombay is to the 1st of November, and entirely confirms the glorious news brought by the late intermediate mail.

The proceedings of the British armies in the neighbourhood of Cabul have been eminently successful. The whole of the British prisoners have been liberated from the hands of the Afghans. Their number was 31 officers, 9 ladies, and 12 children, with 51 European soldiers, 2 clerks, and 4 women, making in all 109 persons, who had suffered the horrors of captivity from the 10th of January to the 21st and 27th of September. The names of the prisoners rescued will be found in another column. The meeting between the veteran General Sale and his wife and daughter is described as highly affecting.

On the arrival of General Nott's division at Cabul, the resolution adopted by the British Government, to destroy all the Afghan strongholds, was carried into execution. An expeditionary corps of about 4000 men was sent to destroy the strong forts of Istail and Chareekar. On the 29th of September, Gen. Macaskill and Brigadier Tulloch and Stacy, who commanded this force, were met by a strong body of Afghans, led on by Ameen Oola and sixteen of their most determined chiefs, who sought to defend Istail. This town consisted of masses of houses built on the slope of a mountain, in the rear of which were lofty eminences shutting in a defile leading to Toorkistan. The number of its inhabitants exceeded 15,000, who from their defences and the difficulties of approach, considered their position unassailable. The great part of the plunder seized last January from the British was placed there, and the chiefs kept their wives and families in it; and many also of those who had escaped from Cabul had sought refuge there. The British troops soon made themselves masters of the town, driving the enemy before them with considerable slaughter. Two brass field-pieces were taken. The loss to the victors consisted in one officer (Lieut. Evans, of her Majesty's 41st Regiment) killed, and four wounded. The demolition of the forts was immediately begun. The expedition, after the destruction of Chareekar, was expected to return immediately to Cabul.

The notorious Ahkbar Khan was a wanderer in Kohistan. On learning that all the prisoners, save Captain Bygrave, whom he had in immediate attendance upon himself, had been surrendered to the British authorities, he came to the resolution of sending in that officer also. Captain Bygrave was allowed to join Gen. Pollock's camp on taking a letter from Ahkbar Khan to the British general. That letter is sated merely to contain an inquiry as to what the British intended to do with his father and his family. . . . It is further asserted that Ahkbar Khan had lost all his influence with the Afghans, particularly since he had refused to place himself at their head during the battle of Tezeen, although called upon to do so. Tezeen was the battle fought on the 13th of September, and which decided the fate of Cabul.

One of the duties performed by the British was the internment of the skeletons of those who had fallen during the fatal retreat of January last. The number did not exceed 400 to 500. Several of these melancholy remains were recognizable. It is further stated that very many of the native soldiers and of the Hindoos who had accompanied the troops during the fatal retreat had come into the British cantonments.

On the 1st of October the Governor-General issued the proclamation from Simla, announcing the victories over the Afghans, and the intended evacuation of the country, which we published last week.

The style, statements, and the principles of this important proclamation have been variously canvassed in India. The phraseology is stated to be suited rather to the Asiatic than European taste; it cannot, however, fail to prove an impressive lesson to all the native princes.

The Governor-General has published several other proclamations, and among them are those which confer honours and medals, &c., on the regiments employed at Candahar, Ghuznee, Cabul, &c. One remarkable one is that which announces the termination of the war with China, and which directs the distribution of medals and other honours to the Indian soldiers and sailors employed in that campaign, and which will be found above.

The return of the British armies from Cabul and Peshawar was expected to begin about the 10th of October. The destruction of Cabul and of the Balla Hissar, and also of the fort of Jellalabad, had been ordered. An attempt was made by Futteh Junz, the son of Schah Soojah, to place himself on the throne of Cabul at the time of the firing of the salute by the British troops on their colours being hoisted in the Balla Hissar. But this *ruse* is said to have failed, and it was thought that he, like his three brothers, and many adherents of his family, would have to retreat with the armies in order to lead a peaceable life as pensioners on the bounty of the Hon. Company.

It was not known how the Afghans, who have had experience of the resolution of the British Government to avenge all acts of treachery, would conduct themselves during the retreat of the troops from Cabul to Peshawar. They are described as highly incensed with the Sikh soldiers who acted as auxiliaries to the British, and who, during their progress into the Afghan country, had indulged in their propensity for plunder to the utmost. It was said that the Sikhs intended to retain possession of the Khyber Pass, and to maintain it against the irruption of the Afghans. Of the French generals in the Sikh service, there are but two now in active employ. Ventura was expected to arrive in India from France, while Avitabile and Court sought to obtain leave of absence from the Sikh monarch. Avitabile, who had governed Peshawar during some years, was, in the beginning of October, refused any furlough, except for a month, which was to be spent at Lahore, and Court would not be allowed any leave of absence unless he left his son as a hostage for his return. It appeared, therefore, that the Sikhs anticipated a continuance of the war with the Afghans after the retirement of the British troops. This anticipation is supposed to have contributed to the immediate formation of the camp of reserve in Sirhind. The native festival called the Dassoar, which took place in October, had passed over in quiet at Lahore. Great preparations were making there for the visit which the Governor-General of India was about to make to Maharaja Shere Singh. In a special proclamation the Governor-General had ordered that Mr. Clerk, who had done signal service as political agent at Umbella, should be appointed Envoy at the Court of Lahore, with the title of "Excellency." The Sikh leader, Zorawar Singh, who had been defeated in his invasion of the Chinese territory of Tibet, had contrived to involve his Government by his manoeuvres, and it would require some management to settle the matters in dispute between the old British allies the Sikhs, and the one lately formed in the Emperor of China.

But little difficulty appeared to be expected in the march of the British from Peshawar to India, for the months of November, December, and January are represented as healthful for marching through the Punjab. Among the trophies which General Nott brings back to India are the celebrated sandal-wood gates which a Mahometan conqueror had taken away from an Indian temple, and which had, during nearly eight centuries, formed the chief ornament of his tomb at Ghuznee. What will be their next destination remains unknown.

The news of the ratification by the Chinese Emperor of the treaty of peace had reached India, and contributed to the general satisfaction. Trade was beginning to experience the results of the general activity.

In the interior of India tranquillity prevailed. The disturbances which threatened to create confusion in Bundelkund were, it was expected, about to cease, for all the inhabitants of every part of that continent, including even the dissatisfied and bigoted Moslems, appeared impressed more than ever with a conviction of British superiority, and also of their total inability to make any effectual resistance.

The Bombay troops had dismantled and abandoned Quettah, and retired to the banks of the Indus. The mountaineers had attacked some of the stragglers in the Bolan Pass, and killed Assistant-Surgeon Brickwell, who, from indisposition, was travelling in a litter, and did not keep up with the main body.

A court martial will, it is said, be held on General Shelton and Col. Palmer, and four other officers, immediately on their return to India.

The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief were expected to leave Simla towards the end of October, in order to meet the army of reserve and the other troops in the vicinity of the Sutledge.

The burning of merchant ships continued. The *Jessy* was consumed at Calcutta, and the *Belvidera* at Singapore.

The Madras monsoon has been favourable. Its effects were felt in heavy showers even at Bombay.

The Company's schooner *Coot* was struck by lightning at four o'clock in the morning of the 31st of October. The damage was not great.

LIST OF PRISONERS RELEASED ON THE 21ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1842.

Major-General Shelton, her Majesty's 44th Foot.

Lieut.-Colonel Palmer, 27th B. N.

Major Griffiths, 37th B. N. I.

Captains.—Boyd, Commissariat; Johnson, Commissariat; Sojah Soojah's 20th N. I.; Barnett, 5th N. I.; Souther, her Majesty's 44th Foot; Waller, B. H. A.; Alston, 27th N. I.; Poett, 27th N. I.; Walsh, 52nd M. N. I.; Drummond, 3rd B. L. C.

Lieutenants.—Eyre, B. A.; Airey, her Majesty's 3rd Buffs; Warburton, B. A. S. F.; Webb, 28th M. N. I. S. F.; Crawford, B. 3rd N. I. S. F.; Mein, her Majesty's 13th L. I.; Harris, 27th B. N. I.; Melville, 54th B. N. I.; Evans, her Majesty's 44th Foot.

Ensigns.—Haughton, 31st B. N. I.; Williams, 27th B. N. I.; Nicholson, 27th B. N. I.

Conductor Ryley, Ordnance Commissariat.

Surgeon Magrath.

Assistant-Surgeons Berwick and Thompson.

Ladies.—Ladies M'Naghten and Sale; Mrs. Sturt and one child; Mrs. Mainwaring, one child; Mrs. Boyd, three children; Mrs. Eyre, one child; Mrs. Waller, two children; Conductor Ryley's wife, three children; Private Bourne's (13th L. I.) wife; wife of Sergeant Wade.

Major Pottinger, B. A.; Captain Lawrence, 11th L. C.; Mackenzie, 48th M. N. I.; Mr. Fallon and Mr. Blewitt, clerks, not in the service.

LIST OF PRISONERS BROUGHT OVER.

Her Majesty's 44th Foot.—Sergeants Wedlock, Weir, Fair.

Corporals Sumpter, Bevan.

Drummers.—Higgins, Lovell, Branagan.

Privates.—Burns, Cresham, Cronin, Driscoll, Darney, Duffy, Matthews, M'Dade, Marron, M'Carthy, M'Cabe, Nowlan, Robson, Seyburne, Shean, Tongue, Wilson, Durant, Arch, Scott, Moore, Miller, Murphy, Marshall, Cox, Robinson, Brady, M'Glynn.

Boys.—Grier, Milwood.

Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry.—Privates: Binding, Murray, Magary, Monks, Maccular, M'Connell, Duff.

Bengal Horse Artillery.—Sergeants: M'Nee and Ireland.

Gunners.—A. Hearn, Kean, Dulton.

Surgeon Wade, baggage sergeant to the Cabul mission.

G. PONSONBY, Captain, Assistant Adjutant-General.

R. G. SHAKESPEAR, Military Secretary.

T. H. MADDOCK, Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

The following is the official notification of the release of the above prisoners, and the means taken to effect that object:—

FROM MAJOR-GENERAL G. POLLOCK, C.B., COMMANDING IN AFGHANISTAN, TO MAJOR-GENERAL J. R. LUMLEY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP CABUL, Sept. 22, 1842.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, having received intimation from Bameean that the Europeans, officers and soldiers, prisoners there, had made arrangements by which they hoped to effect their own liberation, I, at the suggestion of Mohun Loll, with the concurrence of Khan Shereen Khan, chief of the Kuzilbashes, sanctioned the speedy departure of 700 of his horse, on the 15th instant, the day of our arrival here, to meet the party. Some difficulty occurring on the score of money, I advanced 10,000 rupees, which were delivered by Sir R. Shakspear, who accompanied the Kuzilbashes. Being apprehensive that attempts would be made to intercept the prisoners, I detached Major-General Sir R. Sale with the troops, viz., her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons, 1st Light Cavalry, Backhouse's Mountain Train, two companies of her Majesty's 9th Foot, four companies of her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, Broadfoot's Sappers, Ferris's Jezzailchies, 80 Sikh horses, and 160 foot soldiers, under Captain Lawrence, on the 19th instant, to proceed to the Argundee Pass, and the circumstance proved fortunate, as a delay of 24 hours would have enabled Sultan Jan, who was in pursuit, to overtake our people. I am happy to state that the whole who were in confinement (as per subjoined roll), with the exception of Captain Bygrave, who is with Ahkbar Khan, arrived in my camp yesterday evening.

I cannot conclude without recording my opinion, that to Khan Shereen Khan and Mohun Loll may be attributed the safety of the prisoners, and I have reason to believe the Chief of the Kuzilbashes to be a steadfast adherent to the British Government.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE POLLOCK, Major-General,

Commanding in Afghanistan.

R. C. SHAKESPEAR, Military Secretary.

The annexed history of the sufferings and escape of the prisoners is from the pen of one of them, and appeared in the *Delhi Gazette*:—

THE ESCAPE FROM BAMEEAN.

CAMP CABUL, Sept. 22, 1842.

I am sure you will be delighted to hear of not only myself, but the whole of us unfortunate prisoners (with the exception of Bygrave) being once more under the protection of the British flag, after a captivity of eight months and a half.

On the morning of the 25th ult. (August) we suddenly received an order from Mohamed Ahkbar Khan to prepare for our immediate departure towards Toorkistan. We started at 10 p.m., Tr-up and Bygrave remaining with the Sirdar, and Mrs. Trevor and family, Anderson, Mrs. Anderson and children, and Dr. Campbell, in consequence of the illness of the ladies; our escort consisted of 300 infantry, under the command of Salih Mohamed Khan, formerly a Subadar in our friend H-pkins's corps, and who deserted to Dost Mahomed, at Bameean, in September 1840. We arrived at Bameean, on the Toorkistan frontier, on the 3rd instant. During the march, as Salih Mohamed and I had become rather intimate, on the morning of the 29th of August, I privately proposed to him that if he would forsake Mohamed Ahkbar, and carry us off through the mountains in the direction of Nott's force, which we heard was near Ghuznee, and make us over to the general, we would give him a lac of rupees. At that time he appeared to think it very doubtful which party would gain the day, and laughingly said that such a thing was, if not an impossibility, at least a matter of great difficulty. As I had some doubts of the man's inclination to serve us, I thought it was advisable to leave him to digest what I had mentioned until a more favourable opportunity offered. The next day Lawrence, to whom I had mentioned my proposition, again spoke to our commandant regarding the lac of rupees. At Bameean our whole party were put into two forts, in the most miserable dirty hovels you ever saw, the officers, ladies, and children into one, and the European soldiers into another. Our situation, as you may imagine, was not enviable, having nothing but a prospect of slavery and a dungeon as our fate in Toorkistan, Mohamed Ahkbar having declared before we left Cabul that he would distribute us amongst the various Tartar chiefs in the event of our troops marching on the capital.

On the 10th (September) we heard of Ghuznee being destroyed by Nott's army. On the 11th we heard to our horror that the order had arrived during the night for our immediate departure to Kooloom. Shortly afterwards I received a message from Salih Mohamed Khan that he wished to see Lawrence, Pottinger, and self, to a private conference. I very soon obeyed the summons, having an inkling that it had reference to my former offer of a lac of rupees. When we were assembled our commandant told us that an order had come from the Sirdar for our instant march to Kooloom, and produced the letter, which stated that we were to be moved over to the Walee, or chief, and that all orders regarding us must be obeyed; he then went on to state that Synd Moortessa Khan, who was formerly employed by me during the siege, had brought him a message from Moonshee Mohunallah, that, on condition of his releasing us and bringing us into Cabul, he would receive from General Pollock 20,000 rupees, and 1000 rupees per month for life. Salih Mohamed said—"I know nothing of General Pollock, but if you three will sign a paper guaranteeing to me this sum, I will join your interests heart and soul." To make assurance doubly sure as regarded the sum to be given to Salih Mohamed in the event of the Government not agreeing to aid us in effecting our release, we three were formed into a committee, obtained the sanction of every officer and lady to give such sum as we might hereafter demand of them for the proposed object, acting to the best of our ability to effect our own release.

We told Salih Mohamed to draw out an agreement, which he did, and we bound ourselves on the part of every lady and gentleman to give the commandant 20,000 rupees, and 1000 rupees per month, and subsequently added four months' pay to each sepooy, on condition of their taking us into Cabul. We had now fairly committed ourselves, as we knew that, in the event of our hereafter falling into the Sirdar's hands, through treachery or otherwise, the lives of us who had signed the paper (I ought also to have mentioned Mackenzie's name, as he also attached his signature) would pay the penalty. On the morning of the 12th Salih Mohamed's flag of defiance was hoisted on one of the towers of our fort; he wanted money to pay his troops; some kafilas coming in at the time from Toorkistan, he levied a tax on them. The governor not bringing himself forward in assisting us, he deposed him and set up another. The man who had civil charge of us, Ahmed Khan, received an intimation that neither he nor his 100 soldiers were required any longer, and that they would be seized if they delayed their departure. On the 13th those agents had all taken their departure; on the night of the 13th I went outside of the fort, when everything was quiet, and brought the water from a cut near at hand into the ditch at the back of the fort, as, in the event of a siege—which we hourly expected, as we imagined our troops must be somewhere near Cabul,—the Sirdar would for a certainty bolt in our direction; the river being at some short distance off, our water might be cut off. On the 14th all the principal chiefs came in to make their obeisance to us, and tendered every kind of aid. We all subscribed such small sums as we could afford to lay in a little go-down of our own, and I undertook this part of the work with about 5000 rupees which I had collected. On the 15th it was thought advisable to send three or four officers into the soldiers' fort, as we had been promised muskets for them, and my mess, consisting of Burnett, Alston, Crawford, and self, removed our bedding there, and took military and political charge. We dug wells, filled the ditch, repaired the holes, and were all as busy as bees. When we heard of Mohamed Ahkbar's defeat at Tezeen, all our preparations for a siege were stopped, and we determined to force our way to Cabul with our small guard, and to effect our release solely through our own exertions. On the morning of the 16th we took our departure, and halted about ten miles off; on the 17th crossed the Kaloo mountains, 13,000 feet high, and halted near Kharzar, where we were met by the 610 Kuzilbash horsemen, who had come to our aid, under the command of Sir R. Shakspear. On the 19th we were met on the road by General Sale, with 1000 cavalry, 1000 infantry, and 2 guns, who had the day before come out to our assistance from Cabul, and thanked God that we once more breathed the air of freedom. I was anxious to push on to Cabul, and started again in the evening, with two of my Kuzilbash friends, to Kila Kazee, where General Nott's force was encamped; stopped the night with my friend Dr. Mackinnon, and came on here on the morning of the 21st, and took up my quarters with my old shipmate Burn. Yesterday morning all the prisoners came into camp, when there was a royal salute fired, and here we all are, as happy as men and women can be who but a few days ago had scarcely a hope of any other fate than dragging on a miserable existence in some dungeon in Toorkistan; Mohamed Ahkbar had sent orders to put to death all those who were too weak to proceed to Kooloom.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL OF DOST MOHAMED.—The 9th Light Cavalry marched from Ferozepore on the 1st Oct., with orders not to proceed beyond Bhawalpore. The Dost's family and followers are in progress from Loodianah, under escort of two regiments of the 6th Irregular Cavalry, to Ally Ghur and Allahabad, and it is rumoured that should Mohamed Ahkbar not be given up by the chiefs about Cabul, the city will be entirely destroyed, and the Dost sent down to Chunar.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT CALCUTTA.—One of the most dreadful accidents that has ever been known at Calcutta occurred in the old China bazaar, on last Friday evening. Between the hours of four and five that evening, Mr. Hudson, son of

Mr. N. Hudson, of the Supreme Court, had gone to a shop in the old China bazaar, a little beyond the place where hats are sold, and just at the north-west angle of the road which runs into Doornollah, for the purchase of gunpowder. Mr. Hudson was in a buggy, accompanied by two other gentlemen, who remained in the vehicle at the shop door, while Mr. Hudson entered, to bargain for the article. The only surviving witness of the transaction is a boy belonging to an opposite shop, who could, from his position, look into the shop where Mr. Hudson was, and who saw some powder shown to him by the powder-vender. He next observed Mr. Hudson thrust his hand into what he believes to have been an open barrel of gunpowder, and take out a handful of the contents. Mr. Hudson then seen to raise his hand, as if to examine what he had taken out, and immediately after the boy saw a small blaze, produced, no doubt, by the ignition of the powder in Mr. Hudson's hand by contact with the lighted end of a cigar which he was smoking. It is believed, that as the powder in his hand blazed, Mr. Hudson jerked his hand instinctively, and thus communicated the fire to the barrel which stood near him. In an instant more the entire shop, with one or two other shops on each side adjoining, was blown up into the air, and masses of masonry, rubbish, and timbers flew in all directions. All the inmates in the shop were buried in the ruins, together with a number of passengers in the street, who were seriously and many of them mortally injured, and have since died. Mr. Hudson perished among the rest, and, from the place in which he was found, which was just near the entrance of the ill-fated shop, his body being completely doubled up, with his face on his boots, it is believed that, notwithstanding the blast from the powder, he made an effort to gain the street, but was intercepted by the fall of the ruins over him. The unfortunate young man's apparel was almost all destroyed by the blaze, and the only things found whole upon him were his boots, a prayer-book, which was in one of his pantaloons pockets, and a penknife and keys. The parts of his person which escaped disfigurement were his face and feet. The remains of Mr. Hudson were interred on Saturday morning by his friends, though much to the subsequent displeasure of the coroner, whose warrant for removal had not been obtained. Immediately after the occurrence the police, headed by constables Alsop and Macannah, were on the spot, and, with the assistance of Coolies and some European seamen, succeeded in clearing away a great portion of the ruins, and extricating several bodies. There were no less than 35 persons injured by this most dreadful occurrence, 12 of whom were found dead on the spot. There was one poor native found buried alive among the ruins with only his head above. He was extricated and removed to the hospital, and is expected to survive. A native woman, who was passing the street at the time, got her leg so seriously fractured by one of the timbers thrown up by the explosion as to require the amputation of that limb. The majority of those injured were scorched by the blaze. Of these no less than 22, inclusive of Mr. Hudson, are dead; and among the

remaining 13, out of 35 in hospital, several were in a precarious state up to Saturday evening. The agonies of some of these unfortunate creatures, almost scorched all over, were pitiful indeed; to many of them death has been a deliverance from pain. A lady and child, who were passing that way at the time, are said to have been thrown out of their palanquin by the shock, and are believed to have suffered serious injury; but we have been unable to learn who they were, or the extent of their injuries. The shock produced by the explosion was so great, as not only to have been felt in all the surrounding buildings, but in many at a distance. Some of the large houses in Rada Bazaar and Clive-street Ghat are said to have experienced it very severely. It ought to be stated that the companions of Mr. Hudson most providentially escaped. The buggy horse at the first flash of the powder took fright and ran away, and thus put those in the buggy beyond the danger, which otherwise they must have shared. An inquest was held, by the coroner on Saturday evening, which has been adjourned to this day at eleven o'clock. The jury repaired to the medical college to inspect the bodies, where few juries could have beheld a sight more painfully revolting than they did. There were 21 stiff and scorched up corpses laid out side by side, some of them presenting the most shocking appearance of disfigurement. Of the unfortunate natives who have perished, the friends of ten of them have not yet become cognisant of the accident, as there was no one in attendance before the coroner to identify them.

CHINA PRIZE MONEY.—The China war being now ended, it is a matter of considerable interest to military men to learn what portion of the 21,000,000 dollars indemnity money, which the Chinese have to pay, is to be made over as prize-money to those whose valour has wrung this treasure from our crafty enemy; and we trust that such will be dispensed for the troops with a sufficiently liberal hand, not only to cover all the losses, and extra expenses of those who have been engaged in the war, but to leave them something handsome whereby to remember the "China expedition."—(*Indian Spectator*).

MALTA, Nov. 27.—In consequence of the only two steamers in port (out of the twelve attached to the Mediterranean fleet) being under repairs, there has been no conveyance for taking on board Major Malcolm, and his fellow despatch-bearer, until yesterday, when the Locust (just arrived from Marseilles) was sent away with them late in the evening; but as she is a mere steam tender of very insignificant powers, and from the necessity of her putting into Gibraltar to replenish her fuel, the Oriental will no doubt be in England before her. She will proceed to either Portsmouth or Plymouth, and it is hoped her worthy commander, Lieutenant Lunn, an old officer, who has seen some terrific weather in her, especially in carrying to Marielles the last extraordinary despatch, besides the services he rendered last summer along the Barbary shore towards the abolition of slavery will obtain his promotion.



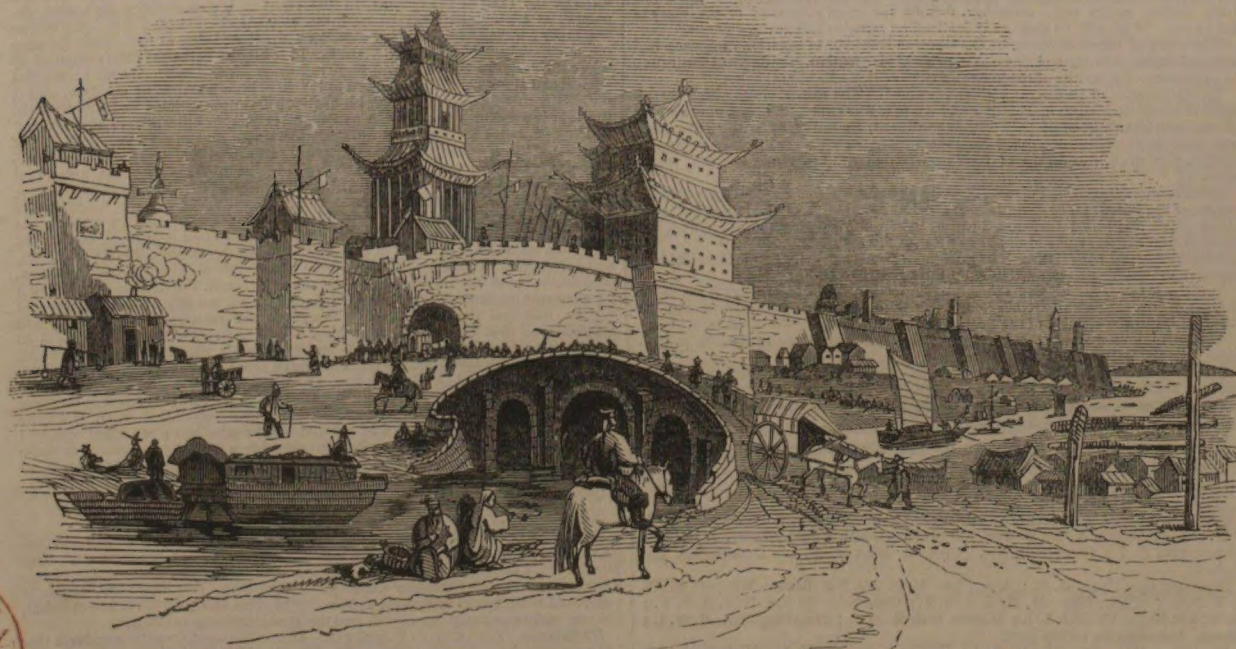
VIEW OF THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.

All our news from China is now of a gratifying character. Trade has become brisk at the prospect of fresh markets opened to our manufactures, and the public gaze is directed steadily and anxiously to our new Celestial friends. Every feature of the country is now invested with fresh interest, and we therefore add to our former illustrations two others, the first representing a portion of the GREAT WALL—one of the old wonders of the world—the other a VIEW ON THE GRAND CANAL, the scene of some of the recent operations of the British troops.

This is not the place for lengthy statistical details, or we might write a long fluent article upon the history, half true, half fabulous, which two thousand years have handed down to us as connected with the Great Wall—of its foundation by the first monarch who ruled over the united provinces of the north of China some 200 years before Christ—of the erection of a second and inner portion when the Emperors of the Ming

dynasty had succeeded in ejecting the Mongol conqueror—of the stockade which extends for many miles to the north-east—of the towers which, at stated intervals, line and strengthen this once impregnable defence, now in a state of half decay—of the embattled platforms and parapets—and of the valleys, rivers, hills, and mountains, over which, defying all obstacles, the industry of this numerous and ingenious people carried their gigantic and far-famed work.

Of the GRAND CANAL we have already given views, with sketches of the fleet which taught the Chinese the bitter lesson of their own inferiority. We there displayed it in its pride—a noble canal—one of the longest and most important of artificial navigations which the world can boast. The aspect here chosen by our artist, if less important, is, perhaps, more picturesque. The rude boats—the busy throng hurrying into the city gates—the towers, in all the quaint proportions of Chinese construction—make, when taken together, a sketch full of interest at the present time, and in itself a not unpleasant picture of busy life.



THE GRAND CANAL AT THE ENTRANCE TO PEKIN.

THE CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS—No. XVII I



FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH, ST. MARTIN-LE-GRAND.

Another new church for London!—just now finished, and about to be opened—affords an illustration for our columns, at once novel and picturesque. The site chosen is one which has felt the full benefit of modern improvements. Not very many years ago St. Martin-le-Grand had little to recommend it to the eye—now it is surrounded by fine buildings, and forms one of the choicest openings in the tortuous monotony of London bricks and mortar. We have here one of our best Grecian buildings, the Post-office; next the gorgeous Hall of the rich Goldsmiths—a first-rate edifice, whose beauties are half hidden by its position; then that most magnificent of caravanserais, with the most un-euphonious of titles, the Bull and Mouth; next, looming mightily above surrounding objects, the dome of St. Paul's; and last and least, the small, but picturesque chapel of the French Protestants, to which we now introduce our readers. In a few months a new street, in a line from Lad-lane, is to open upon the Post-office; and thus altogether this *petite* chapel has been placed in a position where its pretensions run no risk of being overlooked.

The old boast that England is the land of freedom has often met a heartfelt response from the natives of other countries, and the religious as well as political refugee has for centuries felt the warm sincerity of English hospitality. This very church is token and evidence of one bright instance. It is now nearly three hundred years since Edward the Sixth granted to divers "strangers fled here for the sake of religion," in addition to other benefits, a building in Threadneedle-street, to be used as a Protestant church. Close by were other ecclesiastical buildings:—the remains of a convent of Augustines, in whose precincts the tombs of many old nobles, and of most of the baronets slain in Barnet-field, in 1471, then stood. The place of worship thus given, in 1550, has ever since remained to the use of the successors of those to whom it was first granted. Until recently, the French Protestants continued in Threadneedle-street; their church being an old structure, with few architectural pretensions. This having been demolished, they have removed their place of worship to St. Martin-le-Grand, erecting the building which forms the subject of our cut. The architect, Mr. Owen, has succeeded in completing a very perfect, though small, pointed Gothic chapel, ingeniously rendering the minister's house—which adjoins the scene of his spiritual labours—subservient to the general effect. The interior, with its lancet windows, tall roof, and appropriate pulpit, is well managed, considering the confined space the artist had to work in. The cost has been £5000, and the public will now very soon have an opportunity of judging how wisely it has been expended, as the church will shortly be opened for divine service.

THE MONUMENT.—PERILOUS FEAT.—On Wednesday morning a crowd of persons were assembled in the neighbourhood of the Monument, their attention being drawn to a man standing on the summit, above the gilt part, which is intended to represent flames. It appeared that some portion of the iron-work at the ball at the top required repair, and some workmen were sent up to do it, when one, more venturesome than the rest, got through the trap-door, and, after shutting down the opening, stood upright at the top, to the astonishment and fear of the spectators, lest he should fall from the tremendous height. He remained there for some minutes, and then descended in safety.

CITY KITCHEN SOCIETY.—On Wednesday evening, at seven o'clock the members of the above Society, established for the purpose of supplying the poor with coals and potatoes during the winter months held their annual meeting at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill; Alderman Wilson in the chair. A considerable number of the local clergy were present, and took part in the proceedings. After a few words from the Chairman, the Secretary read the report, from which it appeared that the Society was progressing favourably, and that the arrangements for the ensuing winter were completed. The report recommended increased activity among the members in furtherance of the views of the Society, and several subscriptions being handed in, the meeting shortly after separated.

THE NEW THAMES POLICE COURT.—The new court-house in Arbour-square, Stepney, the erection of which commenced more than two years and a half ago, and which has been completed some time, has during the last few days received the furniture and fittings necessary for the purpose of carrying on judicial business, and it was understood that yesterday or Tuesday next, an order in Council would be issued for transferring the business from the old court in High-street, Wapping, to the new building, which is upwards of a mile from the river.



VIEW OF BARCELONA.

The above engraving, in addition to those which we have already given, completes our series of illustrations of Barcelona. Fortunately for that city, the tide of affairs has turned in her favour, and the insurrection, so formidable in its commencement, has been extinguished without necessity for those extreme steps on the part of the Queen's General which must

have led to the destruction of many public buildings—to say nothing of the fearful loss of life and great sacrifice of property. By reference to the view, it will at once be perceived how completely Montjuich commands the city. Placed upon an almost inaccessible eminence, it bids defiance to a hostile force, and its position places in the power of its possessors the

fate of the town, which cowers, as it were, for protection below. Our news columns will acquaint the reader with the latest particulars in reference to this subject, and we feel sure that all parties must rejoice over the settlement of this insurrection, without resort to the dire alternative of bombardment. Will Spain and Spaniards ever glean wisdom from experience?

On Wednesday evening a new microscope, constructed by M. Cary, the optician to the Polytechnic Institution, was exhibited. The effects are produced by the agency of the oxy-hydrogen jet playing on a piece of quicklime, familiarly known as the Drummond light, and are perfectly astounding, as the following accurate statement of facts will show:—The microscope in question consists of six powers, ranging from one hundred and thirty times to *seventy-four millions* of times. The second magnifying power magnifies the wings of the locust to twenty-seven feet in length. The fourth power magnifies the sting of the bee twenty-seven feet. By the sixth power the eye of the fly, which is said to contain 750 lenses, is so magnified that each lens appears to be fourteen inches in diameter; the human hair is magnified eighteen inches in diameter, or four feet in circumference. Nothing can exceed the beauty with which the insect architecture is developed under the influence of this enormous power; the condensing lens is 9½ inches in diameter.

THE WEATHER.—The metropolis and environs were enveloped in a dense fog nearly the whole of Tuesday and Wednesday, in consequence of which business was much impeded, and many of the short stage coaches and omnibuses were necessarily delayed in their journeys to their several destinations. The fogs, which have visited us a month later than usual, and commenced heavily with December, have been productive of some inconvenience on the river during the past week, and a few accidents. On Monday night the fog was so heavy that not a steamer or sailing-vessel could proceed up or down the river, and many homeward bound remained at Gravesend for the night. The fog was occasionally very dense on Tuesday, and the steamers proceeding between the Adelphi Pier and Woolwich were frequently delayed. The present week has been prolific of arrivals from the eastern hemisphere. Upwards of 20 vessels of large tonnage, and containing valuable cargoes, have arrived in the docks, several of them from China, and the quantity of tea brought home from Whampoa, &c., exceeds 15,000 chests. The barque Elenora, of Whitehaven, 319 tons register, Captain Jackson, arrived in the St. Katharine's Dock, from Whampoa, with nearly 5000 chests, the majority of which was congonu.

THE TARIFF.—FOREIGN CATTLE.—During the last week 205 head of foreign cattle, which have recently arrived from the Continent to this country, have been placed in the spacious feeding-room attached to the extensive distillery of Sir Felix Booth, Bart., at Old Brentford. One hundred and eighty of them have come from Holstein and other parts of Germany, via Hamburg, and the remaining twenty-five are Spanish. They are all intended for the English market, and are expected to be in fine condition about April next. The former are all black and white, or brown and white, and are finely-formed animals. Their food consists of the grains and wash of the distillery. Several graziers and farmers have visited the feeding-room since they have been placed there, for the purpose of examining them.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The last meeting for the season was held on Tuesday at the rooms of the Society in Regent-street, the Duke of Devonshire, president, in the chair. The prizes awarded were a silver Knightian medal to the Duke of Devonshire, for *Loelia anceps*; silver Banksian medals to Mr. Judd, for the Providence pine; Mr. Goode, gardener to Mrs. Lawrence, for a collection of plants; Mr. Pawley, for *Cactus truncata*; and Mr. Appleby, for a specimen plant; and Banksian certificates of merit to Mr. Castle for a specimen plant, and Mr. Crawshaw for celery.

We understand that in consequence of Christmas-day falling on a Sunday, the customary Dockyard holiday will be given the following day.



HUNGERFORD SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

Some weeks ago we gave a sketch of the works in progress for the erection of a new bridge across the Thames. Already has the pier on the Middlesex side risen above high-water mark; and, in anticipation of the completion of the structure, we hasten to give our readers a graphic notion of what the new bridge will be, as seen from the Surrey side, with a glimpse of the York Column and St. Martin's Church. The Parisians boast of the number of their bridges; the Londoners may justly feel proud of the style and magnitude of theirs. The narrow Seine is no parallel to the broad and busy Thames, nor can the bridges of Paris bear any comparison with those of London. Canova—and who could be more competent authority?—pronounced Waterloo-bridge to be the finest ever built. The iron bridges of Southwark and Vauxhall were the first of their kind and size, and gave a pleasant diversity to the river view; and we are now to have another, upon the suspension principle, in the Hungerford-bridge. It is intended for foot passengers only, and promises to be a light, elegant structure, crossing the broad river with one bold, central span from pier to pier, with two subsidiary stretches to either shore. The two piers will be of solid masonry, rendered light in appearance by architectural adjuncts, but sufficiently substantial to uphold the massive chains, which are estimated to weigh about seven hundred tons! The central span across the stream, between these piers, will be six hundred and seventy feet—the entire length of the footway being one thousand four hundred and forty feet. The footway will be twenty-eight feet above high-water mark—the path being fourteen feet wide.

The general effect of the bridge promises to be good, and likely to improve, very materially, the appearance of Hungerford. Passengers will walk through the centre of the fruit-stalls, over the fish-market, and in a few minutes find themselves in Pedler's Acre, or—as it has been christened in obedience to the modern fashion for fine names—Belvidere-road, Lambeth. Some half mile is expected to be thus saved, for which the toll is to be a halfpenny. Whether this will prove sufficient to repay the outlay,—the estimates for building, and iron work, without approaches, being £80,000,—remains to be

seen. We must however express a hope that the speculation will prove successful, inasmuch as the convenience of the public will be aided without injuring the appearance of the river, or interfering with the facilities for navigation. The market must be benefited, and as it is proposed that the river steam-boats should take in passengers from the piers, a hope may be indulged that the annoyances at present arising from the floating erections, with their noisy touters, will be abated on the completion of the Hungerford Suspension Bridge.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The fifth contract for erecting this national and truly magnificent work has just been entered into. This contract, or portion of the work, is by far the most important that has yet taken place, embracing as it does the Victoria Tower, the Royal Gallery, the Houses of Lords and Commons, with other important and necessary adjuncts thereto.

The new moon, which occurred on the morning of Friday the 2nd inst., at 14 minutes past four, brought us bright and fine weather, with an unusually mild atmosphere for the month of December, whilst letters from the north of Europe announce that the winter has set in with great severity, and that part of the Baltic has become unnavigable. A Riga correspondent, Nov. 7, says:—"It has frozen hard these two last days. About 180 vessels are detained here by the ice." A letter from Rendsburg, November 17, states that from Landwehr to Holtenhau the canal is frozen over; and another from Kiel, of the same date, says that the harbour was encumbered with ice.

SUDDEN VISITATION.—An awful instance of the uncertainty of human existence occurred between eight and nine o'clock on Tuesday night. As James Smith, a drayman, in the employment of Messrs. Reid and Co., brewers, was proceeding up to his own apartments, in the house No. 41, Leather Lane, apparently in robust and vigorous health, he suddenly dropped on the stairs, and never spoke afterwards. Death was instantaneous.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Dec. 11.—Third Sunday in Advent.
 MONDAY, 12.—Colley Cibber died, 1757.
 TUESDAY, 13.—Dr. Johnson died, 1784.
 WEDNESDAY, 14.—Washington died, 1799.
 THURSDAY, 15.—Ember week.—Izaak Walton died, 1683.
 FRIDAY, 16.—Cambridge term ends.
 SATURDAY, 17.—Sir Humphrey Davy born, 1778.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT.

We have now to call the attention of our readers and subscribers to the promised prospectus of our Colosseum Print—a superb and original work of art, produced upon the grandest scale—which we pledge ourselves to present to all the readers of the

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

who should have punctually subscribed to the paper during the first six months of its existence. The great success which we have achieved now enables us to go to an extent of enterprise that we are sure will more than crown the highest expectations of the public.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT

derived its title, in the first instance, from an intention of presenting a magnificent engraving of LONDON AT ONE VIEW—to reflect, as it were, a similar grand picture to that so long exhibited at the Colosseum. The better taste, however, of our artist and advisers reminded us that we should thus exclude that wondrous Leviathan of our metropolitan architecture,

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL;

and to this important recollection was added a suggestion that a much finer field of what may not inaptly be called "Panoramic glory" was presentable from another lofty eminence of London, which it, however, required official authority to enable us to reach.

TWO SPLENDID VIEWS OF THE METROPOLIS

have been the result of the altered proposition, taken, north and south, from the summit of the

THE DUKE OF YORK'S COLUMN,

by the generous and nobly-granted permission of General Maitland, for himself and his co-trustees, who thus confided to us an exclusive right that stimulated our proprietors to a degree of exertion which they hope will prove worthy of the signal mark of favour they have received. Their

COLOSSEUM PRINT,

which will really be, in its superb dimensions, what the term "Colossal" is in reference to size, will then present two

ORIGINAL ASPECTS OF LONDON.

The upper or south view will comprise all that magnificent sweep of picturesque objects which stretch from the Surrey shores of the Thames, as far as they are visible on the right, to beyond the Tower of London, with its adjacent forests of shipping on the left. The splendid range of manufactories which skirt the river, grow upward from their far distance to the gaze's eye, until they are closed with, and screened by, the venerable Abbey of Westminster, at once, with its solemn religious grandeur, absorbing mind and sight. But that fine pause of contemplation over, and away travels the eye, using as it were a kind of memory to bring present the old familiar features of the "City of the World." Look at the beautiful range of bridges spanning that river, which, though its waters are but silver, has been designated, for their burden, the "river of gold." Mark the long lines of streets, the grand public buildings, the spires of old and new churches pointing to the sky, the Monument, the ancient and fort-like Tower, and, 'mid all and above all, the eternal grandeur of St. Paul's! And these objects are so woven into the picture that they are not parts of a confused mass, but prominent beauties of such a clear and well-defined architectural panorama as was never before embodied in the forms of art.

THE LOWER OR NORTH VIEW

turns the gaze upon a still more broad and open district of the metropolis. It stretches over the beautiful Parks; includes the Royal Palaces and mansions of our nobility; involves the finest streets in the world,—Regent-street, Piccadilly, Portland-place, Whitehall, Trafalgar-square, and the superb gathering of aristocratic clubs; and, in a word, concentrates within its focus all the palatial magnificence of western London to contrast with the staid and solid greatness of its commercial aspect; endless wealth-accumulation on the one hand, and on the other an expenditure whose lavishness might startle kings.

Such are the two sections of the UNRIVALLED PICTURE which we are about to present in all good-will to our readers; and now the only other points connected with it which we wish to impress upon their attention are

ITS UNDOUBTED FIDELITY AND TRUTH.

It is, in plain terms, a Mirror of the Metropolis, and for its reflection we are indebted to the light of the sun.

M. Claudet was expressly commissioned by us to construct a *Daguerreotype* apparatus, whereby we have obtained a series of drawings that are as it were "impressions of the city itself," with all the niceties of perspective preserved, and an accuracy of detail never before equalled in panoramic art.

NOTICE.

THE COLOSSEUM PRINT will be ready on New Year's Eve, when all persons will be entitled to receive it who have subscribed for six months from the commencement of the paper, or for six months previous to the publication of the print, or who pay a six months' subscription in advance from the time of the issue of the plate. This is the definite and distinct answer to all correspondents who have addressed us on the subject, and is a general guide to the public at large. The engraving is upon so grand and magnificent a scale, that it cannot be finished and a sufficient number printed before the time appointed for publication. Our subscribers have already so increased that the time requisite for printing becomes most important, and any delay that has arisen is attributable only to the necessity for such careful and deliberate arrangement as will make disappointment next to impossible.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"D. B., a Subscriber, Preston.—If the man is not insane, the whole proceeding can be not only upset, but punished heavily. Consult a respectable solicitor, who will probably advise you in the first instance to apply for a warrant to bring the supposed lunatic before a magistrate."

"T. M." Winslow, who praises our "truly great and grand undertaking," shall have the print.

In answer to "J. G.'s" postscript, it will be in the volume.

"J. J." Wigan, next week.

"Cezaronnagus."—Yes. The other appointment is very difficult to obtain.

"E. T. H." is entitled to the print. We do not know the birthplace of Bos.

"A Subscriber."—We cannot comply.

"Buen Amigo."—Yes.

The "Tyrant unmasked," shall be inquired after.

"B. D. Butler," declined.

"Haspes."—The plan proposed would be impossible of execution.

"M. S."—Not suited to a newspaper.

"A double Subscriber."—It is an electrotype.

"W. Ford."—The two views are on one sheet of paper; he will have both.

"Zenas."—See the present number.

"C. P. F."—Yes.

"A Constant Reader."—Consult a Court Guide.

"A Working Man."—Thanks for his communication; we may insert it.

"Great Admirer."—As a point of honour he should return the lady's letters; but there is no law to compel him.

"W. Bennett, M. D." will have the print.

To "T. B.," the same answer.

"A Deal man," No. 28.

"Admirer," Birch-lane.—Yes.

"W. Whitford, Camborne."—No. Subscribers only.

"A Solitaire" is in error. The Queens he alludes to were only Queens of Provinces, not of all Spain.

"W. Wood," Harkstead.—Certainly.

"Friend," Birmingham.—They never came to hand, and it is now too late to think of their publication.

"M."—The suggestions are received.

"S. C. H."—About a hundred thousand.

"B."—The view of Constantinople in a former number was from a work published under that title by Messrs. Fisher, of Newgate-street. We are sorry that our correspondent should deem it incorrect.

"Lewis Grant," Inverness.—The proposition would not suit us under any circumstances.

"T. S.," Old Fish-street.—Three Shillings.

"N. C.," Plymouth.—It is no go, old fellow, she is engaged.

"A distracted Mother."—Apply to Mr. Wakley, the Coroner. We have no means of ascertaining.

"A. W." will get the print from his newsman.

"Whittlesea." It will be sent in the course of business.

Part VI. is now ready.

* In the next number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will be found several Engravings of Improved Agricultural Implements exhibited at the Prize Show, together with a mass of information peculiarly interesting to all engaged in farming, grazing, and other rural pursuits. The dead-weight of the prize cattle will also be given as soon as ascertainable.

—An accident prevented us from giving the second prize. Next week it shall appear.

CARLISLE WREAY CHAPEL.—This beautiful little edifice, which has been erected at the sole expense of Miss Losh, of Woodside, was consecrated by the bishop of the diocese, on Thursday week, in the presence of a number of the neighbouring and other clergy, amongst whom was the Dean of Carlisle, and a very large congregation. The building is in the Norman style, the windows of which are entirely filled with stained glass. The reading-desks are placed on each side of the chancel; one is a carved pelican, the other an eagle. The chancel, which is circular, has fourteen niches, divided by Norman piers, the capitals of which are all different. The font is a splendid piece of workmanship; the ground-work of the lid is looking-glass, above which is some fine carving. It contains a largesilver bowl for the water. The backs of the books are all of oak; that for the communion-table is beautifully ornamented with silver clasps.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1842.

In the pursuit of our duty to the heads of families, and perhaps (if either advice or warning from the public journalist be socially efficacious) to their children also, we take up our pen, upon the first practical opportunity afforded to us, against the vice of gambling. This is the most pestilential and least persecuted of the crimes of modern dissipation; it has perpetrated the largest amount of mischief with the largest amount of impunity, and, at last, the moral voice of civilization is beginning to cry abroad to society to put it down. The initiative steps towards reform are, however, we are sorry to perceive, not beginning at the right end of the community: they commence with the dregs rather than the rulers; and the spy, assuming the duties of a government with the motives of a scamp, takes the task of prosecution upon hands which have no objection to beer the odium to boot. Among the law trials of our paper will be found a report of the case of Smith *versus* Bond, in which the plaintiff, under an old statute of Queen Anne, brings an action against the defendant, a hell-keeper in St. James's-street, for treble the amount of certain moneys lost in his house. Lord Abinger summed up with his usual vigour, and more than his usual discretion, upon the evidence of the trial, and the jury returned a verdict against the hell-keeper of £3508 damages for his guilt.

The verdict is correct and salutary; the law upon which it has been obtained is nearly obsolete, but is revived beneficially on account of the reflection and discussion which its revival will create. The technical terms of the enactment are to the effect that:—

Where a person should at any one sitting, lose more than £10, it should be competent for him, within three months, to recover from the person to whom he had lost, treble the amount so lost; and in the event of the party losing not proceeding under the statute, then that any person should have the power to sue the person winning, and to recover from him, treble the amount so won; the sums or penalties to be paid to the person suing in one moiety, while the other moiety should be paid over to the parish in which the offence had been committed.

In the present case the Mr. Smith who brought the action was not one of the losers, but pursued it as an informer in their despite. His aim would seem to be compounded of blended malice, treachery, and gain; for it is in evidence that he had been the servant of the defendant in his vocation, the very receiver of the won moneys, the *particeps criminis* in any and every kind of gambling spoliation and infamy that had been practised within the establishment which he came into court to sell. It was even in this capacity that he gained the knowledge upon which he was enabled legally to act. Now, in the outset, let us declare that, while we rejoice in the verdict, we do not rejoice with this man, although we might be escorted by the companionship of so distinguished a contemporary as the *Times*. That journal has put its fiat of approval upon Mr. Smith, and encouraged other "dogs of prey" upon a similar chase after their garbage. It asserts with more truth than morality, that:—

The pursuit is not merely profitable and of public utility, but it is also charitable. Half the money recovered goes to the parish, to be laid out, it may be, in blankets and soup for the poor; or, it may be, in redeeming for the poor that space in the parish church which their vestry have unlawfully usurped, and let out for money to the rich, in order to save themselves from the burden of church-rates. Positively, if there should be a deficiency of spirited individuals to carry on this good work, it would be worth while to organise parochial committees on purpose. The object is much better than those of half the so-called philanthropic societies in the kingdom.

To the sarcastic seriousness of this we cannot agree. We would not even accept its benefit. We dislike the price of virtue as a means of human charity almost as much as the price of blood. We would not have our poor relieved with one morsel of bread from the gaming-table, at the expense of morality, and as a reproach to sympathies of their kind. Let the nation make it a duty, as it is a law, to keep the poor. Nor, on the other hand, to put down the dreadful vice of gambling, would we shake hands with the acquaintanceship of this man Smith. We would never do a wrong to redress a wrong, nor seek one pestilence to exterminate another. The doctrine of "Set a thief to catch a thief" we abjure, because it involves a principle of treachery. We would not even induce the servant, Smith, to betray the master, Bond; but we are glad of the circumstances of the trial and verdict upon much higher and holier public grounds. It is one of those expositions of, and checks to, an abominable vice which entitle us to demand of the proper legal authorities how is it that, with abundances of enactments to crush it utterly, they delegate their powers to the reckless common informer, or supinely permit its existence as a nuisance and degradation to the community. Let Sir James Graham, or the fitting minister, at once instruct the Attorney and Solicitor Generals to prosecute all nefarious and notorious gambling-houses, high and low. Is not the evil crying enough? Has it not despoiled peaceful homes of happiness for ever; ruined fathers, robbed children, and sent burning, maddening, remorseless agony, alike into the palace of the royal rake, and the wretched dwelling of the humbler spend-thrift? Has it not created the existence of "debts of honour" which (*lucus a non lucendo*) have caused resort to every dishonourable alternative to avoid just and honest obligations? Has it not disgraced scions of our best aristocracy, and sacrificed the tradesman to the shark? Has it not spoiled young enterprise in the lower ranks, and sent a *ci-devant* competency to the slop-shop and the pawnbroker, to win a sickly and sorrowful support? What virtue has it ever engendered? What vice has it not rendered more hideously deformed? Is there any defence for it that your potentates of the law would set up? Why, they can attack poverty; they can crush misfortune; they can inflict prison tyranny upon debt; and why then are they silent at the threshold of the pandemoniums of gambling crime? Is it because they have Corinthian architecture, and are emblazoned within with luxury and gold? Is it because they enshrine, like secret temples, the darling vice of the abandoned rich? Or must the high duty of protecting public morality be left of necessity to men of treachery, who only assume it as a speculation, and enter upon it in defiance of the ordinary principles of human brotherhood, with the basest of

motives and the most depraved of hearts? In Heaven's name, let the vigilance of governments save us the future mortification of having a triumph over one sin—such as has been recorded by the verdict against Mr. Bond—which has been miserably purchased by the enlistment of another. Triumph, however, we must, for the public eyes are opened, and the gambling-houses must now be crushed.

In a former number of this journal the sickening event of a death from a brutal prize fight incited us to record our protest against the horrible continuance of a practice which some are yet found to desecrate our nationality by describing as English. If it be English to be unmanly—English to be blood-thirsty without motive to quarrel or revenge—English to be savage without impulse and murderous without remorse—then the wretched science of the ring may and does define its own Englishmen; but they are not of the natural parentage of this generous country to which, for very antagonistic reasons, the proper sons of Britain are patriotically proud to belong. We are not, however, about to insult our readers by further argument upon the debasing public infamy which we denounce, but simply to seize upon an occurrence of the past week, to summon the supine civil authorities to something like a sense of their disregarded duty. There has been another disgusting fight between a man of the enormous stature of seven feet and upwards, styled "the giant" by the dissolute wretches who encourage him to "use the strength of a giant" to degrade the character of a man, and another stalwart yeoman of Tipton, called "the slasher," in virtue of his dexterity to make a mummy of the human form divine. These men not only fought, but fought for an hour and a half after daylight had closed upon their brutality, and when the wretches who surrounded them to "see fair play," could not distinguish who gave the respective blows, or tell the difference between the two bodies when they were rolled upon the ground. Both men were disfigured and covered with blood, but were carried off at last, only because night ended what daylight might well have blushed to see begin. Now it is of no use to reason with this infatuation within the limit of newspaper comment, but we may at least ask, "Where are the magistrates?" Do they sleep with a knowledge of when and where the peace is to be broken, and let the public disturbers go with impunity to do their work? We tell them that they cannot plead ignorance, for not a policeman in the metropolis whose beat was before the sporting pot-houses of its hundred districts but knew the when and whereabout of the fight full as definitely as any callous visitor who was going to it. The magistrates therefore—we say it distinctly—are infamously to blame for their personal neglect of duty, or, for what is just as distressing to the public, a neglect of duty on the part of their paid police. The fight is reported as to be resumed—let us see whether the justices of the peace will permit it, or whether "the slasher" and "the giant" (they are both notoriously known in London) will be taken into custody for the affray that has already taken place.

THE AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

A blessing on the farmer's home, on all his grounds may yield
 The harvest of the granary, the tillage of the field;
 A blessing on the hardy teams that toil before his ploughs
 A blessing on the living herds that through his meadows browse

A blessing on the peasant's home, the cottage of the poor,
 The housewife by its churning-mill, the urchins at its door;
 On the little idle glowing group that by the roadside lurk,
 On the weary father whistling home his happy way from work!

A blessing on the squire's house, the ancient home of pride,
 That hath wassail in its cheerful hall, and charity beside;
 From one who, greeting rich and poor with free ungrudging hand,
 Still keeps a glowing English heart, the boast of English land!

A blessing on the lord's domain, the spacious, fair, and free,
 The deer that skim the waving park, the steeds that prance the lea;
 But most on him whose tenants round but prove the happy strife,
 Of how much human love a lord may kindle into life!

To-day the farmer's cheerful voice sings merry as a bird,
 And the peasant drover shouts his wild road-music to the herd,
 And the squire's eye looks glad, and cheek as ruby as his wine,
 As he takes a proud and passing glance at those unrivalled kine!

And the noble who has had the good of all the rest at heart,
 With blended care and pleasure sees the thriving flock depart,
 Of all his wide domains around, the flowers and the spoil;
 And he feels a kind of pride to be a lord of English soil!

Fling wide, old London of the west, the gates of your bazaar,
 To let the thronging cattle come from counties near and far;
 Yes, far and near let ox and steer be gathered into stall,
 Sheep bleat within the pen—and pig lie grunting by the wall!

Well done, Old England! you have turned fine creatures from your
 meads!

What other land in all the world can show such splendid breeds?
 Nay, turn the question round, and still a pleasant point will stand,
 For pray what other cattle e'er could boast of such a land!

Let Italy with sunny sky salute the bird of Spring;
 Let Summer sweep o'er southern France with bright and burning wing;
 Let Autumn weep thro' Spanish groves, her tear, the falling leaf;
 To England give her Cattle-show, her Christmas and her beef!

Give England such a race of beasts as men may slay and eat,
 Till she grows soldiers for her wars and sailors for her fleet,
 And sturdy yeomen for her farms—and peasants for her plough,
 That speak out "Briton" in the frame, look "Briton" from the brow!

Abundantly into her lap may all the fruits be poured,
 Which agriculture, pride of soil, and husbandry may hoard;
 The labour of the lowly poor but fostered by the high,
 As one fair strong outspreading branch of British liberty!

A few minutes after twelve o'clock on Saturday night last, as a man named George Byng was putting out the lights in the second tier of boxes at the Haymarket Theatre (the performance having terminated and the audience retired), he overbalanced himself and fell head-foremost into the pit. The noise caused by his falling upon the seats brought other persons to the spot, where he was discovered lying in a state of insensibility, with a large wound in his forehead. We are glad to hear that the unfortunate man has been since going on well, and is likely to recover.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, DEC. 6.

We had an interesting evening on Sunday at the Conservatoire de Musique, when the annual prizes were distributed to the pupils for declamation and vocal and instrumental talent. The double drummer even got his wreath. M. Reraty, a French peer, made a pretty speech, feelingly alluding to the deaths of the celebrated Cherubini and Baillot the violinist. He congratulated the assembly on the accession of Duprez, the tenor, and Manuel Garcia (Malibran's brother), as professors of singing. A sister of Mlle. Rachel, who was present by the way, obtained a prize for singing. Amongst the *celebres* I noticed Mlle. Mars, Casimir Delavigne, whose tragedies are an invaluable soporific; the prolific Scribe; the master-mind Meyerbeer; Anber; Habeneck, the venerable violinist, the best leader in the world; Lavasseur, the only true Devil of Robert; Carafa; Duprez, &c. We had lots of recitations, singing, and playing; and the winners of the prizes, with their friends, were in the seventh heaven; whilst some of the unlucky aspirants, if they had nobody to congratulate them, looked as if they were shaking hands with themselves.

The French are making a great fuss to-day about a conquest made in the Pacific Ocean of the island of Marquesas, by an expedition under M. Dupetit-Thouars. This archipelago, combined with the opening of the Panama isthmus and the trade to China (?), will tell wonderfully for France, say they to-day. I believe the acquisition is for a Botany Bay for the French criminals, who certainly will be transported at the news. The "Phantom Ship" does not sail well at the Académie Royale. The mongrel libretto, concocted from the legend, Captain Marryatt's novel, and Sir Walter Scott's "Pirate," by M. Paul Foucher, has no interest; and the monotonous music of M. Dietsch, the organist of St. Eustache, sends one to sleep. Thalberg's grand opera is in rehearsal, and will be produced as speedily as possible. We have had the revival of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," in which Duprez is still splendid in voice and execution. Canapé, a new baritone, and Bouché, the bass, made their first essay in the parts of *Novas* and *St. Bris* with tolerable success. Alizard's magnificent bass is missed in *St. Bris*. He is now singing with great popularity at Brussels. He is unquestionably the finest bass singer in France. Mlle. Mequillot will not replace Falcon. The loss of the latter to the French opera is irreparable. Petipas (what a name for a dancer!) has broken his arm. What the deuce business had he to mount on horseback in the Bois de Boulogne, when he has such a reputation for the soundness of his own limbs? The cry about Fanny Ellsler is still "she comes."

At the Italian, "Linda" was played six nights consecutively, and gained on repetition. Persiani, Tamburini, and Lablache carry off the honours; and Brambilla, the fine contralto, is not distanced in the vocal race for supremacy. Mario makes a bad fifth, and young Lablache is nowhere. This Savoyard story will please your London amateurs when it is produced: it is not Donizetti's masterpiece, but there are some nice things in the opera. The revival of "Lucrezia Borgia" has been an event. Grisi is indeed grand in Victor Hugo's monstrous mother. *Lucrezia* is not the classic Mérope till Grisi's expressive and dramatic power makes her savagely great in the defiance scene with the young lords, and truly pathetic in the maternal bursts. Brambilla's fine style is well developed in *Orsini*, and Tamburini is always effective in the husband of *Lucrezia*. Lablache leads the fine chorus of lords splendidly. We are to have next Pauline Garcia in *Tancredi* with Persiani's *Amenaide*.

POSTSCRIPT.

Saturday Morning.

WINDSOR, THURSDAY.—Prince Albert, accompanied by the Archduke Frederick, hunted with the harriers in the Great Park this morning, attended by Sir E. Bowater, Chevalier Marinovich, Major-General Wemyss, and Mr. Anson. The royal party had excellent sport, killing three hares—the last was a splendid run. Prince Albert, accompanied by the Archduke Frederick, afterwards visited the Prize Cattle Show. The Prince and his Imperial Highness arrived from Windsor in a special train, and after remaining about an hour in the exhibition, left town again for Windsor. The unfavourable state of the weather prevented her Majesty leaving the Castle. The Queen had a dinner party. Covers were laid for twenty-nine.

WINDSOR, FRIDAY.—Sir R. Peel arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The following were included in the royal dinner party this evening:—The Viscountess Canning, Viscount Sydney, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, Earl Delawarr, Sir R. Peel, the Hon. Misses Murray and Devereux, Captain Duncombe, Sir Edward Bowater, Colonel Grey, Sir C. Metcalfe, and Dr. Prætorius.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert and his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria arrived in town, on Friday morning, from Windsor Castle, by the Great Western Railway, and, after inspecting the cattle show, his Royal Highness returned to Windsor.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—PRIVY COUNCIL.—At the Privy Council held by her Majesty at Windsor Castle to-day, a proclamation was agreed upon for further proroguing Parliament, from Tuesday next to Thursday, the 2nd day of February, then to meet for the despatch of business.

THE CHINESE TREATY.—The Locust steamer arrived at Devonport on Friday, in twelve and a half days from Malta, bringing Major Malcolm, with the ratification of the treaty with China, which the Emperor will sign immediately the Queen of England has done so.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE CLUB.—The forty-second anniversary dinner of the members took place yesterday afternoon at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street. Earl Spencer presided, supported by the Duke of Richmond, Earl Ducie, Lord Montague, the Hon. Colonel Spencer, the Hon. Mr. Littleton, the Hon. Mr. Wilson, the Hon. Mr. Nugent, Colonel Wood, M.P., Mr. Bennett, M.P., Mr. Pusey, M.P., Mr. T. Pym, &c. There was a very scanty attendance of members. Upon the removal of the cloth the usual loyal toasts were drunk with the accustomed honours, and the convivialities of the evening were continued until a late hour.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—A frightful accident happened on Thursday forenoon to the Aylesbury up-train upon the London and Birmingham Railroad, which was attended with very serious consequences. It appeared that the train had quitted Aylesbury at eleven o'clock, and consisted of four carriages only, namely, one second-class carriage next the tender, then two first-class carriages, and lastly, another second-class carriage. As it was proceeding down a slight inclination, near Northchurch, a village about a mile on the other side of Berkhamstead, and between the latter place and Tring, some of the passengers became aware that all was not right, by hearing the stoker raking out the fire from under the engine. The axle-tree had in fact broken, and the stoker, with great presence of mind, took this

precautionary step to prevent the boiler from bursting; the next minute the fore wheel flew off, and the engine and tender were thrown off the line and smashed to pieces. The first carriage was hurled from the road, and rolled down the embankment, and the two first-class carriages forced right athwart the rails. The last carriage received but a comparatively slight shock, the two fore wheels only being thrown off the line, and no person within receiving any injury. One of the Company's overlookers, who had been in the first carriage, was, in its descent, thrown out at the window, and left upon the embankment. The stoker was found to have received a severe concussion of the brain; and an old man and woman were found lying with their bodies literally doubled together inside the ill-fated carriage. They were got out with considerable difficulty, and examined by Mr. Hill, a medical gentleman, who was returning to London from Oxford; the heads of both were covered with blood, and on a closer examination, he found that they had both received severe lacerations of the scalp. The old man and woman were immediately removed to Northchurch, and the overlooker and stoker to Berkhamstead. The cause of the accident was unquestionably a defect in the iron of which the axle was made; for, on examination, it was at once manifest that, notwithstanding its appearance of strength, it possessed very little, not more than one-fourth of the apparent substance being real. A large hollow, like an air bubble, appeared to have formed from the centre nearly to the edges of the metal. The train, which should have arrived shortly after one, did not reach town until near four o'clock. Intelligence was this afternoon received at the Euston-station of the railway, that Mrs. Bye, the elderly woman above alluded to, this morning breathed her last. She was between sixty and seventy years of age, and her constitution received a shock which was too much for her advanced period of life, although it had at first been hoped she would recover. The other sufferers are all doing well.

We have received the Paris papers of Wednesday. They contain very little news. The French Government was still without official intelligence from Barcelona, which was accounted for by the previously-assigned reason of intense fog preventing the transmission of despatches by the telegraphs.

The accounts from Barcelona received in Paris on Wednesday are dated the 2nd inst., five o'clock p.m. The Regent, who still had his headquarters at Sarrià, had not entered the city, nor had he admitted to an audience any of the deputations sent to him by the revolters. Nothing but an unconditional surrender would satisfy the Regent, who had notified to the inhabitants that, if this injunction was not complied with in the course of that evening, the bombardment would commence on the morning of the 3rd.

The vessel the *Formidable* has been set afloat by the *Gasendi* and *Etna* steamers. The *Formidable* is now in the roads at anchor, in company with the *Rodney*.

BOMBARDMENT OF BARCELONA.—The annexed telegraphic despatches are in the *Messenger* of Thursday night:—

"PERPIGNAN, Dec. 4.—On the 27th there was some agitation at Valencia in the public mind. Tonnel has formed a provisional junta. At Vinaroz there has been a Republican insurrection."

"PERPIGNAN, Dec. 5.—Accounts from Perthuis of this morning state that the bombardment of Barcelona commenced at eleven on the morning of the 3rd. The firing continues, and the people say that before they will surrender they will hoist the French flag. Catalonia is rising *en masse*, and is about to assist Barcelona. The militia of Girona and of Figueras have turned out. The arrival of the English ships of war has exasperated the populace. This news is confirmed by the conductor of the diligence of Figueras, who heard all along the road the tocsin sounding. He saw the national guards in the midst of the movement, crying out, 'Down with Espartero, down with the English, and France for ever.'"

These accounts are no doubt exaggerated, but at all events, if authentic, the rising will afford Espartero the provocation he only wanted to punish the Republicans rigorously.

UNITED STATES.—The New York packet-ship *Hotinguer*, Captain Bursley, after a rapid passage of eighteen days from New York, arrived at Liverpool, Friday afternoon, bringing papers from that city one day later than were received by the North America. She brings 14 cabin and 200 steerage passengers; the latter are returned emigrants. The papers by this arrival, being only one day later, possess little or nothing important to the English reader. In the New York market matters continued to wear a gloomy appearance, but little business doing, and prices had a downward tendency.

KENDILLON v. MALTBY, Esq.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who had been a police sergeant, against the defendant, the police magistrate of Marlborough-street Police-court, for slander. The trial arose out of some proceedings which took place at the police-office concerning a night squabble which occurred on plaintiff's beat. The words made use of by defendant were, "I feel myself bound to say, with reference to this charge, and also to one before me a few days since, from the same spot, that I do not believe Sergeant Kendillon on his oath!"—The Solicitor-General, for the defendant, said that as no evidence had been given of malice on the part of Mr. Maltby, as the observations had been uttered by him on the bench in the execution of his duty as a magistrate, and as there was no evidence of special damage, for the evidence of Mr. Mayne did not go to that extent, he submitted to the court that there was no case to go to the jury, for the observations had been made by him in his judicial capacity in giving judgment in a case before him, and he was entitled to the protection of the Act of Parliament.—Lord Deane said that, in his opinion, no judge was entitled to any protection for uttering slander, and if he uttered it either during a case or beside a case, he must be held responsible; but in this case it appeared to him that Mr. Maltby was acting in some measure both as judge and jury, and in the exercise of his discretion as a magistrate, having to form an opinion of the conduct of the officers under him, it appeared to the court that Mr. Maltby was bound to state, as his reason for dismissing the case, that he did not believe the officer on his oath, if such was really the case, and he was also bound to make that observation in the hearing of the superintendent, in order that information might be conveyed to the Commissioners. Under these circumstances, he thought plaintiff could not maintain his action without giving express proof of malice. None such had been given, and therefore there was no case to go to the jury.—Plaintiff nonsuited.

SMITHFIELD CLUB PRIZE CATTLE SHOW.

To those persons who are aware of the vast improvement which has been made in the breed of live stock during the last half century, the importance of an association established on the principle of the Smithfield Club will be self-evident. This society, which now includes within its members the names of all the leading agriculturists in the kingdom, from the peer to the commoner, was originated in the year 1798, by a few noblemen and gentlemen, who at that period took a deep interest in the matter. Among the names first enrolled were Francis Duke of Bedford, the late Lord Somerville, the late Earl of Leicester (Mr. Coke, of Norfolk), Sir J. Sebright, Thomas Gibbs, Esq., the Duke of Manchester, and Mr. Mellish; the projector being the celebrated Mr. Wilks, well known as a leading agriculturist of that day.

The design of the society was to offer premiums for the best specimens of stock fed in England, with a view to "the supply of the cattle markets of Smithfield and other places with the cheapest and best meat." The exhibitions were originally held twice in each year—the summer show at the seat of the Duke of Bedford, Woburn Abbey, and the Christmas exhibition in London. A spring show in connexion with the society, but under the especial direction of Lord Somerville, was also held in London at this time.

The club continued to progress satisfactorily for many years; but through the mismanagement of one of the officials a few years since, its resources were much deteriorated, and the society sustained a severe shock. Through the liberality of the Duke of Richmond and Earl Spencer it was, however, relieved from the embarrassment, and, under improved arrangements, now stands pre-eminent among the agricultural associations in the kingdom, extending its influence through every county in Great Britain.

The removal of the Smithfield Show from the dirty yard in Goswell-street—in which for so many years it was a nuisance—to the space beneath the Baker-street Bazaar, where there is ample accommodation and every facility for the numerous classes of oxen, sheep, and pigs, has been a great step towards an improvement in the public knowledge of all that relates to the breeding and fattening of the animals on which the public subsist. There is now a better understanding on these subjects than there was a few years ago, and people do not go so much to stare at a fat bullock or a plethoric pig as a wonder, as to form a correct notion of the value of the system by which oxen, pigs, and sheep are brought to the state of perfection—to use the term by courtesy—which they exhibit. There is every facility afforded at the Baker-street Bazaar for the public to see and judge for themselves, and as everything is conducted in the best manner at this exhibition, and the place is as clean and convenient as the most fastidious can desire (as may be seen by reference to the above sketch), it is almost a duty for all to go and see the result of the industry of British farmers, breeders, and agriculturists, now that so much has been said about tariffs, corn-laws, and so forth.

The Cattle Show this year exceeded in the appearance of the specimens, both of oxen and sheep, the show of last year. There are this year finer (that is to say, larger and fatter) oxen than any which were then exhibited. We believe last year there was a sort of murmur amongst the kine, from which this year they have been exempt. The sheep also are finer than last year; some of the short-wools, bred by the Dukes of Bedford, Richmond, and Norfolk, are particularly good; all that is desirable in breeding sheep has been obtained—viz., fine wool, little bone, and plenty of flesh. The pigs shown are, as usual, of the fattest description, and, to those who delight in the development of hog's lard, perfect pictures of swinish obesity. There are no specimens of foreign oxen or sheep in this show, which is not, perhaps, to be wondered at. Foreign importers of cattle do not, as yet, understand the taste of the animal amateurs of this country, and consequently have not yet made preparations to compete with the native breeders. The short-horned oxen, taken generally, show that great pains have been taken by the breeders to improve the stock, and bring into the market a class of beasts which shall at the same time unite such symmetry of form as is compatible with their nature, with such flesh upon their bones as shall make it worth the while of the farmer, the butcher, and the consumer to breed, buy, and sell them. The animals this year, though perhaps exceeding in weight those which have been shown at many previous "shows," do not appear so overlaid with fat—it is now of the sheep and oxen that we speak—as those which have heretofore been exhibited. There is more proportion of flesh or meat, and consequently there is less waste both to the agriculturist and the consumer.

The mode in which the judges are appointed precludes the possibility of unfair dealing or favoritism. The stewards of the club (six in number) meet on the morning of the day previous to the exhibition, and from among the members of the society present one judge is selected by each, and their duties immediately commence. The class and character of each animal is read over to the judges by the secretary, but the owners' names are carefully concealed until after the award is made.



GOLD MEDAL—FIRST PRIZE.

The reverse of the medal contains the name of the gainer of the prize, and the words "Smithfield Club."

At an early hour on Tuesday, the stewards selected the following gentlemen as the judges:—

For Cattle and Long-wooled Sheep—Mr. Hewitt, Dodford, near Weedon, Northamptonshire; Mr. Druce, Ensham, Oxfordshire; Mr. Buckley, Normanton Hill, Loughborough.

For Short-wooled Sheep and Pigs—Mr. W. Arkcoll, of Langley, near Eastbourne; Mr. R. Emery, of Hurston-place, Brighton; Mr. John King, of Devonshire-place, Brighton.

The several awards having been made and entered on the books by the honourable secretary, Mr. Humphrey Gibbs, were read over and confirmed at a meeting of the members held in the Bazaar on Wednesday morning, after which the exhibition opened to the public.

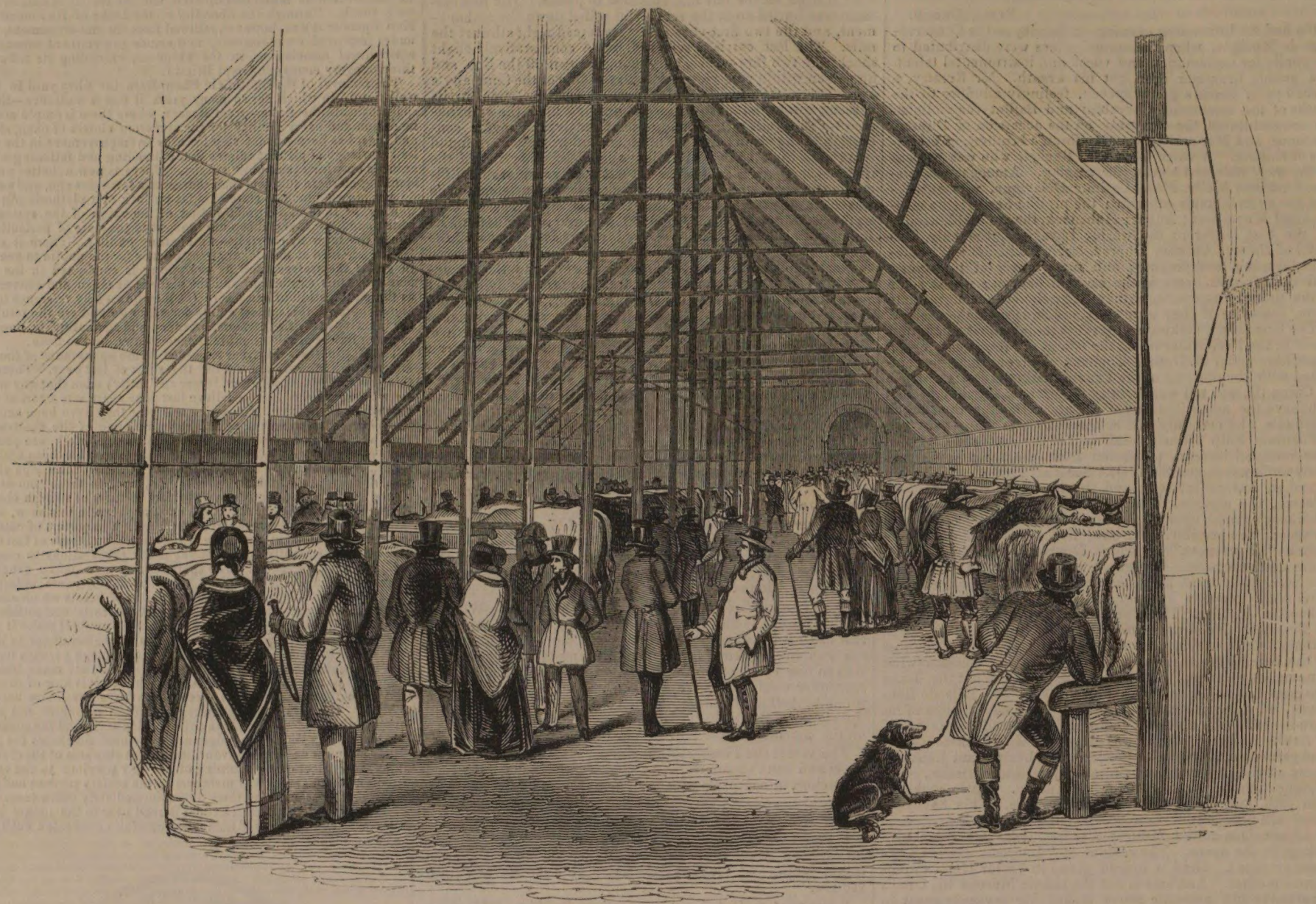
By the kind permission of the stewards we are enabled to present our readers with accurate delineations of the animals which obtained the highest notice of the society.

The first in importance, as having gained the gold medal awarded to the best beast in all the classes, in addition to a prize of £20, and a silver medal to the breeder, is a remarkably fine cow, bred by Sir Charles Tempest, Bart., of Broughton Hall, Yorkshire. She was purchased of that gentleman with three others, in 1836, by Mr. Wm. Maxwell, of Everingham Park, near Pocklington, in the same county, and, after supplying milk to his dairy for many months, was stalled for feeding in February last. She obtained the first prize at the York meeting in August last, and is admitted on all hands to be one of the finest short-horns in the kingdom. Her sister beast was recently sold to Sir Anthony Buller for 150 guineas. She is 6 years and 8 months old, and was fed on grass, hay, barley-meal, cake, Swedes, and mangold-wurtzel. It is not a little remarkable that the district of the county of York, in which this animal was bred, is one of the most barren in the kingdom. The animal travelled 240 miles to the show, chiefly by the railway.

The next subject is an ox of the Hereford breed, aged only 3 years and 11 months. This animal was bred by Mr. Thomas Meire, of Count Arbour, near Shrewsbury, and fed by the same gentleman on grass, hay, turnips, carrots, grains, barley-meal, and oil-cake. The sire of this beast, which was also bred by Mr. Meire, is an extraordinary animal, and at the Shrewsbury cattle show in October last no less than five prizes were carried off by his progeny. Another ox in the present exhibition by the same sire (No. 61), belonging to Mr. Bouverie, of Delapre Abbey, near Northampton, also secures a prize of £10 and a silver medal.

Our third engraving represents Lord Spencer's short-horned ox. Although no prize was awarded by the judges to this animal, it being only commended, we give a sketch of it, as well out of respect to the noble breeder, as from the great size and fine appearance it presents. It however, does not possess, in an eminent degree, those fine points of breeding which alone entitled the cattle exhibited to the premiums awarded by the Society.

The varieties of sheep were more than usually numerous, and the chief prizes were obtained by Mr. Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes. A prize of £20, with a silver medal, was awarded to one pen of South Down wethers, 20 months old, bred by this gentleman, and the gold medal for the best pen of short-wooled sheep was also gained by him. The sheep fed by the Duke of Richmond, at Goodwood, were greatly admired, and it was the



THE CATTLE SHOW OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.—WEDNESDAY, 7th DECEMBER, 1842.

opinion of several graziers that none in the yard surpassed them. Mr. Wm. Sandy, of Holme Pierpoint, near Nottingham, obtained the gold medal and a prize of £20 for the best pen of long-woolled sheep.

A list of the more important prizes is annexed:—

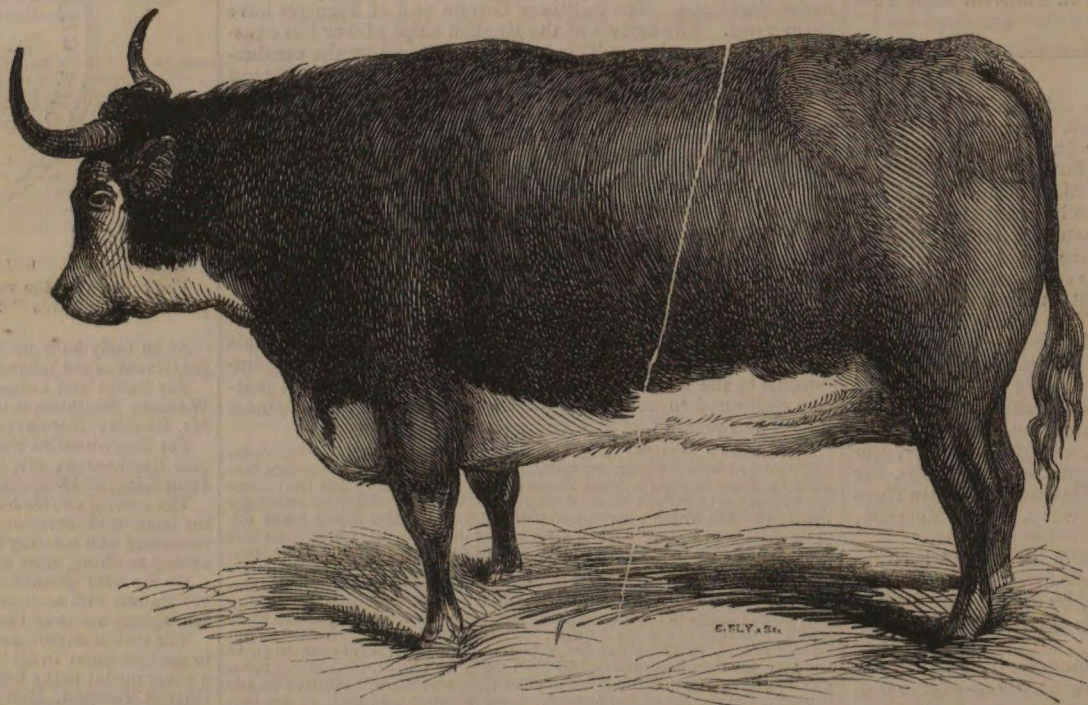
OXEN.

CLASS I.—Oxen or steers, of any breed, under five years of age, without restriction as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be certified.

No. 1.—The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Althorp Park, near Northampton, a 4 years and 9 months old short-horned ox, bred by his lordship, and fed on oil-cake, turnips, mangold-wurtzel, hay, and bean-meal. Travelled to the show 10 miles by van, and 60 miles by railway.—*Commended.*

No. 11.—Mr. William Woodward, of Brendon Norton, near Tewkesbury, a 4 years and 6 months old improved short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on hay, cabbage, Swedish turnips, barley-meal, pea-meal, grass, green clover, and linseed-cake. Travelled to the show by van 5 miles, and by railway 143 miles. Third prize, £10.

No. 18.—Mr. R. W. Baker, of Cottesmore, near Stamford, a 3



MR. T. L. MEIRE'S 3 YEAR'S AND 11½ MONTHS OLD HEREFORD OX.

years and nine months old short-horned steer, bred by himself, and fed on oil-cake, bean-flour, oat-meal, and vegetables. Travelled to the show by van 30 miles, and by railway 105 miles. The second prize of £15.

No. 20.—Mr. Thomas L. Meire, of Count Arbor, near Shrewsbury, a 3 years and 11½ months old Hereford ox, bred by himself, and fed on grass, hay, turnips, carrots, grains, barley, and pea-meal, and oil-cake. Travelled to the show on foot three miles, by cart seven miles, by boat 50 miles, and by railway 100 miles. The first prize of £20, and silver medal, as the breeder.

CLASS II.—Oxen or steers, of any breed, under 6 years of age, weight 90 stone and upwards, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during twelve months previous to the 1st of August, 1842.

No. 32.—Mr. Samuel Bennett, of Bickerings-park, near Woburn, a 4 years and 6 months old improved short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on 16 bushels of bean-meal, 650lbs. of cake, turnips, carrots, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show on foot 1 mile, and by waggon and railway 45 miles. The second prize of £20.

No. 35.—Sir William Wake, Bart., of Courteen-hall, near Northampton, a 4 years and 10 months old Hereford ox, bred by Mr. Peray, of Monkland, near Leominster, and fed on 1200 lbs. of cake, 2 bushels of bean-meal, grass, hay, turnips, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show by railway 60 miles. The first prize of £30 and silver medal to the breeder.

No. 41.—Mr. John Slingsby, of Morton-hall, near Manchester, a 4 years and 9 months old cross Ayrshire ox, bred by Mr. Stirling, of Keir, near Dumblane, and fed on 441 lbs. of cake, 253 lbs. of corn, and grass. Travelled to the show on foot 3½ miles, and by railway 210 miles. The third prize of £10.

CLASS III.—Oxen or steers, of any breed, under 5 years of age, under 100 stone and above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1842.

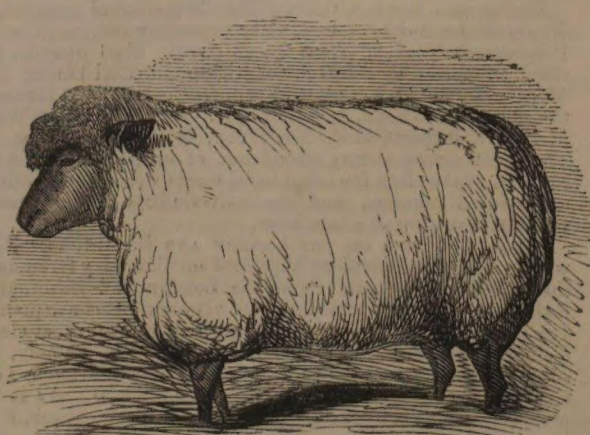
No. 47.—Mr. Chamberlain, of Desford, near Leicester, a 4 years and 8 months old Hereford ox, bred by himself, and fed on 696 lbs. of cake, 330 lbs. of pea-meal, grass, hay, and green vegetables. Travelled to the show on foot 10 miles, and by railway 102 miles. The second prize, £10.

No. 50.—Mr. John Manning, of Harpole, near Northampton, a 4 years and 6 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Josiah Dean, of Abbey Dare, Herefordshire, and fed on 800 lbs. of cake, 4 bushels of bean-meal, grass, hay, and turnips. Travelled to the show on foot 7 miles, and by railway 70 miles. The first prize of £15.

CLASS IV.—Oxen or steers of any breed, not exceeding 4 years of age, under 85 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn, meal, seeds, grains, or distillers' wash, during 12 months previous to the 1st of August, 1842.



MR. THOMAS UMBER'S TWEN



ONE MONTHS OLD LONG WOOLLED WETHERS.

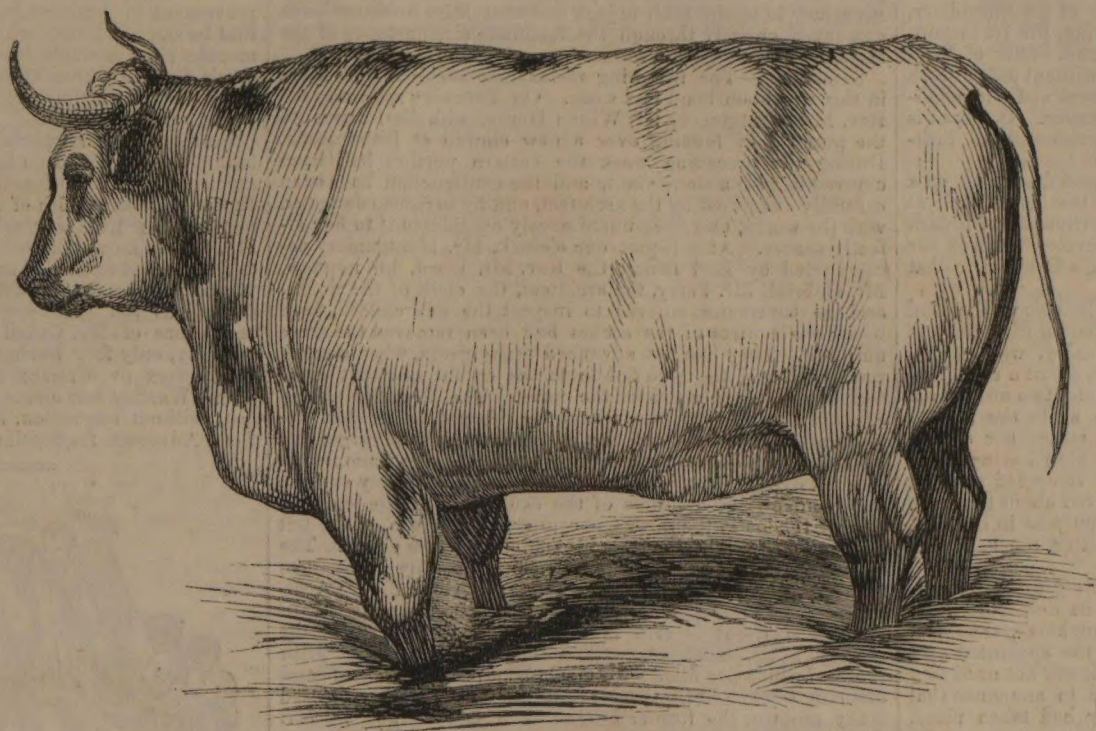
No. 56—Mr. George Payne, of Milton Keynes, near Newport Pagnell, a 3 years and 6 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Downes, of Medley-park, near Ludlow, Shropshire, and fed on 250 lbs. of cake, hay, and Swedes. Travelled to the show on foot six miles, and by railway 48 miles. The second prize of £5.

No. 61—Mr. E. Bouverie, of Delapre Abbey, near Northampton, a 3 years and 7 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. John Meire, of Uchington, and fed on 742 lbs. of cake, 2 bushels of oats in meal, grass, hay, mangold-wurtzel, and swedes. Travelled to the show by van 4 miles, and by railway 60 miles. The first prize of £10.

CLASS V.—Oxen or steers of any breed, under 4½ years of age, under 80 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding, yet the kind or kinds of food must be specified.

No. 67—Mr. Thomas Bridge, of Buttsbury, near Ingatstone, a 3 years and 7 months old Hereford steer, bred by Mr. Hall, and fed on grass, lucerne, Swedes, oil-cake, and a little bean and barley meal. Travelled to the show by van 26 miles.

CLASS VI.—Oxen or steers of the Scotch or Welsh breed, of any age, above 70 stone weight, that shall not have had cake, corn,



EARL SPENCER'S 4 YEARS AND 9 MONTHS OLD SHORT-HORNED OX.

nips, cabbages, and bean-flour. Travelled to the show 6 miles, and by railway 126 miles. The third prize of £5.

No. 77—Sir George Phillips, Bart., of Weston-house, Chipping-Norton, a 4 years and 2 months old cross-bred heifer (Scotch and Durham), bred by himself, and fed on Swedes, common turnips, cake, linseed, bean and barley-flour. Travelled to the show by van 40 miles, and by railway 56 miles. The first prize of £20.

CLASS IX.—Fattened cows, of 5 years old and upwards. Freemartins and spayed heifers are not qualified.

No. 79—The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, of Wiseton, near Bawtry, a 7 years and 7 months old Durham Cow, bred by his lordship, and fed on hay, Swedes, barley and bean-meal, and oil-cake. Travelled to the show by van 22 miles, and by railway 180 miles. The second prize of £5.

No. 82—Mr. William C. Maxwell, of Everingham-park, near

Pocklington, a 6 years and 8 months old short-horned cow, bred by Sir Charles R. Tempest, Bart., of Broughton-hall, Skipton, and fed on grass, hay, bean and barley meal, cake, Swedes, and mangold-wurtzel. Travelled to the show by van 16 miles, and by railway 219 miles. The first prize of £20, and silver medal as the breeder; and gold medal, as the best beast in any of the classes.

CLASS X.—Fattened cows, of 5 years old and upwards, that shall have had at least two live calves at separate births.

No. 86—Mr. W. Harbridge, of Brookend-house, near Morton-in-Marsh, a 12 years and 8 months old long-horned cow, bred by himself, and fed on hay, barley and bean meal, and oil-cake. Travelled to the show by van 35 miles, and by railway 50 miles. The second prize of £5.

No. 88—The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwick, of Wimpole, a 10 years and 11 months old Durham cow, bred by his lordship, and fed

on oil-cake, bean-meal, mangold wurtzel, and hay. Travelled to the show by van 46 miles. The first prize of £15.

EXTRA STOCK.—CATTLE.

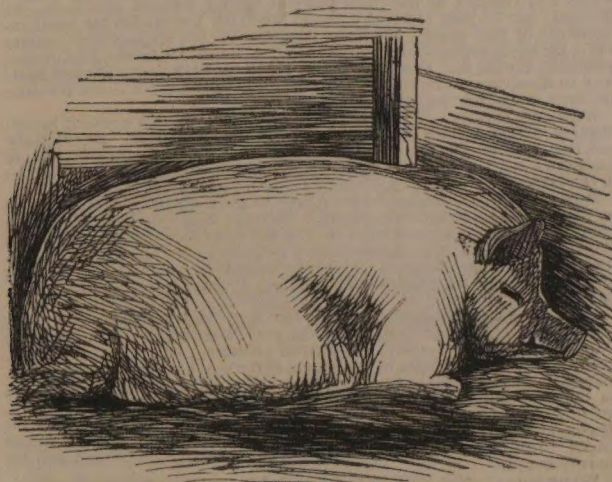
No. 97—Mr. James Watson, of Waldby, near South Cave, a 3 years and 9 months old short-horned ox, bred by himself, and fed on linseed-cake and bean-meal. Travelled to the show by railway 241 miles. Silver medal.

SHEEP.

CLASS XI.—Long-woolled fat wether sheep, 1 year old, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds, or pulse.

No. 101—Mr. T. Twitchell, of Willington, near Bedford, a pen of Leicester wethers, 20 months old, bred by himself. Second prize of £5.

No. 107—Mr. Thomas Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Leaming-



EARL RADNOR'S 34 WEEKS OLD COLESHILL PIG.

ton, a pen of long-woolled wethers, 21 months old, bred by himself. The first prize of £20, and silver medal as the breeder.

CLASS XII.—Long-woolled fat wether sheep, 1 year old, under 8 stone weight, that have never had cake, corn, meal, seeds or pulse.

No. 114—Mr. Thomas Umbers, of Wappenbury, near Leamington Spa, a pen of long-woolled wethers, 21 months old, bred by himself. The prize of £10, and silver medal as the breeder.

CLASS XIII.—Long-woolled fat wether sheep, 1 year old, without restrictions as to feeding.

No. 115—Mr. William Sandy, of Holme Pierrepont, near Nottingham, a pen of Leicester wethers, 21 months old, bred by himself. The first prize of £20, and the gold medal.

No. 126—His Grace the Duke of Bedford, of Woburn Abbey, a pen of Leicester wethers, 20 months old, bred by his grace. The second prize of £5.

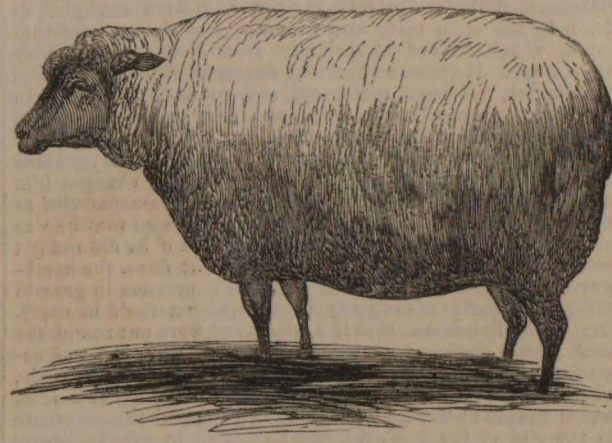
EXTRA STOCK.—LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

No. 134—Mr. J. S. Burgess, of Holme Pierrepont, a long-woolled wether, about 32 months old, bred by himself. The silver medal.

CLASS XIV.—Short-woolled fat wether sheep, 1 year old without restrictions as to feeding.

No. 146—Mr. Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes, a pen of South-down wethers, 20 months old, bred by himself. The first prize of £20.

No. 147—Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen



DUKE OF RICHMOND'S 32 MONTHS OLD SOUTHDOWN WETHER.

of South-down wethers, 20 months old, bred by himself. The second prize of £5.

CLASS XV.—Short-woolled fat wether sheep, 1 year old, under 8 stone weight, without restrictions as to feeding.

No. 152—Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of South-down wethers, 20 months old, bred by himself. The prize of £10.

CLASS XVI.—Short-woolled fat wether sheep, 2 years old, without restrictions as to feeding.

No. 157—His Grace the Duke of Richmond, of Goodwood-park,

a pen of South-down wethers, 32 months old, bred by his Grace. Highly commended.

No. 159—Mr. Grantham, of Stoneham, near Lewes, a pen of South-down wethers, 32 months old, bred by himself. The first prize of £20.

No. 160—Mr. Samuel Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge, a pen of South-down wethers, 32 months old, bred by himself. The second prize of £5.

EXTRA STOCK.—SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

No. 171—Mr. E. G. Barnard, M.P., of Gosfield-hall, near Hal-

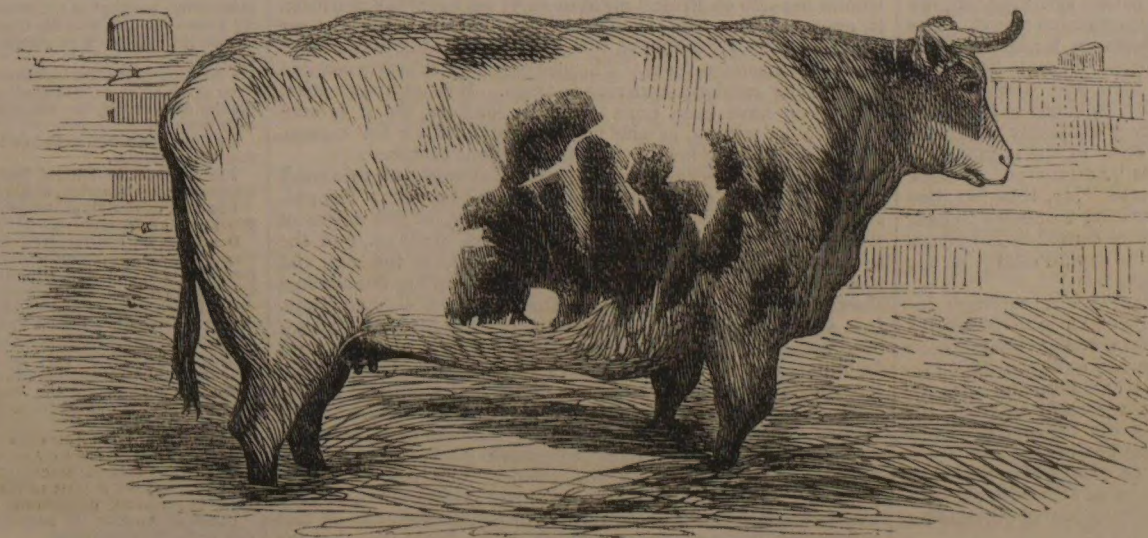
stead, a South-down wether, 32 months old, bred by himself. The silver medal.

PIGS.

CLASS XVII.—Pigs of any breed.

No. 173—Mr. W. Hobman, of Ewell, near Epsom, a pen of Neapolitan pigs, 26 weeks old, bred by himself, and fed on peas and fine middlings (no milk). The second prize of £5.

No. 179—Mr. John Buckley, of Normanton-hill, a pen of cross Warwickshire and Neapolitan pigs, 31 weeks and 3 days old, bred by himself and fed on barley-meal and a little bean-meal. The first prize of £10.



MR. W. C. MAXWELL'S 6 YEARS AND 8 MONTHS OLD SHORT-HORNED COW.

EXTRA STOCK.—PIGS.

No. 183—Mr. William Jarrett, of 77, Ratcliffe-highway, an Essex pig, 33 weeks old, bred by himself, and fed on fine middlings, barley-meal and peas—brought up by hand. The silver medal.

No. 188—The Right Hon. the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill, near Farringdon, a Coleshill pig, 34 weeks old, bred by his lordship, and fed on meal and whey. Highly commended.

The total amount of money expended in prizes exceeds 400 guineas.

The show is considered to be the best since 1839, in which year some very remarkable animals were exhibited. In the two classes which include Scotch and Irish oxen there appears to have been less competition than usual, and in one of them both prizes are withheld through want of merit.

In pursuance of a resolution

passed at the last annual meeting, a silver medal will be awarded to the butcher who expends the largest sum of money in the purchase of stock exhibited.

The agricultural implements included many new inventions for the improvement of land, and some extraordinary vegetable productions are exhibited by Messrs. Gibbs and Co., of Half-moon-street.

The arrangements of the exhibition have been made under the superintendence of Mr. Humphrey Gibbs, the honorary secretary to the club, and reflect much credit on that gentleman's attention and assiduity.

The members of the club dined together on Friday at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street; Earl Spencer in the chair. A very large assemblage of agriculturists were present, and the festivities were prolonged to a late hour.

COUNTRY NEWS.

BERKSHIRE.—A fire, no doubt the work of an incendiary, broke out at ten o'clock on Thursday morning, the 1st inst., on the premises of the Rev. A. B. Townsend, rector of East-hampstead. It was happily extinguished, without doing much injury, by the exertions of the farm labourers and the neighbours, who rendered the most prompt assistance. One man is taken up on strong suspicion—he is a parishioner of East-hampstead, and seventy-six years of age.

BIRMINGHAM.—We understand that a grand dress ball on a magnificent scale is about to be given in the Town Hall at Birmingham, in celebration of the glorious triumphs of British valour in the East; the proceeds to be devoted towards the support of that excellent charity the Queen's Hospital in that town.

CHEPSTOW.—DREADFUL MURDER.—On Saturday, the 3rd inst., a most atrocious murder was committed on the person of an unmarried female, aged 36, named Moxley, who resided with her father at a farm called Ponlesasen, about a mile from the village of St. Owen's, Monmouthshire, and two miles from this town. The villain entered the house while the woman was engaged in her domestic duties, and struck her with a hedge-stake on the back of the head. The blow having failed to stun the deceased, she appears to have struggled with the murderer, as it is evident that she had moved about the room previously to the villain accomplishing his purpose in her final destruction. The murderer, who was arrested the next day, had been married the preceding Sunday.

DOVER.—A correspondent writes that the great iron steam chimney or breakwater has been towed to its destination. It is secured by four of the most Broddignag anchors ever beheld. Two steamers conveyed the apparatus to the appointed spot some time before daylight on Tuesday, but it was not until four o'clock in the afternoon that the gun fired to announce that the ceremony of dropping the last anchor had taken place. About fifty men were on board the punt that conveyed the anchors. So constantly were the services of the steam-tugs demanded, that the appearance from the shore was as if the two packets were dancing a *pas de deux*. The sea was very calm and greatly in favour of the operations throughout the day.

LEWES.—LEWES FAT STOCK SHOW.—This annual exhibition took place on Tuesday at Lewes, but the attendance of company and the supply of stock was much more limited than usual, which may be attributed to the fact of several of the Sussex breeders having sent their stock to Smithfield. Above forty gentlemen, farmers, &c., dined together at the Star Inn. W. Thompson, Esq., presided, and was supported by George Darby, Esq., M.P., J.V. Shelley, Esq., H. Blackman, Esq., J. Ellman, Esq., &c.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Intelligence has reached town of two dreadful incendiary fires having taken place on the property of the Duke of Bedford in the fens of Lincolnshire. The particulars of the outrages are not mentioned, but it is said that rickyards to a large amount have been destroyed.

LIVERPOOL.—MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—Considerable sensation was created at Liverpool in the early part of the week by the circulation of a report that Philip Keel, a man of colour, and the cook on board the barque Clydesdale, of Greenock, William Renfrew master, had been strangled to death by the chief mate and five others of the crew of that vessel, which arrived in that port from Bombay on Friday night week. It appeared that the deceased, who was a native of Jamaica, had been indisposed and confined to his bed in the fore-cabin since Sunday week, and that on the morning of Wednesday, when the vessel was about twenty miles at this side of Tuskar, the chief mate proceeded down below, ordered the unfortunate man to get breakfast ready, and charged him with skulking from his duty. The deceased remonstrated as well as his illness would permit him, and protested that he was not a skulker, whereupon the mate said that if he did not get on deck immediately a tackle would be put down the hatchway and he would be "boused" out (an expression in general use among mariners to signify that compulsion would be used). One of the hands said that if a rope's end were put round the neck of the deceased he would hoist the fellow out, and accordingly a two-inch rope was lowered into the fore-cabin, which another of the hands adjusted round the man's neck, and the party or parties on deck having applied their strength to the end of the rope, the deceased was, in this barbarous manner, hoisted out of his hammock in his shirt and trousers, and dragged a distance of about four feet by the neck. Here he lay for a moment extended upon a chest, when the carpenter, who had been roused from his sleep by the noise, rushed from his hammock and called out to the parties on deck to desist, as they were choking the man. The rope having accordingly been slackened, the carpenter slipped it off the neck and on to the body of the deceased, and in this manner the latter was hoisted upon deck, where he was placed and kept in a recumbent posture for about two hours; but, as he never spoke during that time, and as his mouth became distended and his eyes closed, there is every reason to believe that he was strangled to death in the manner stated, immediately before or after he had been hoisted through the hatchway. At all events, he was dead when removed back to the fore-cabin; and, from the testimony of the medical gentleman who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, little doubt would seem to exist that death had been caused by suffocation. These are the short facts of the case. The particulars were fully and minutely detailed at the police-office before Mr. Rushton, the stipendiary magistrate, and a densely-crowded court. The names of the prisoners are—John Bowman Randles, David Barnes, James McDonald, George Dean, George Saul, and John Roberts, all of whom are white men, and we regret for the sake of our country and of humanity, to be given to understand, natives of England. They were gratuitously defended by Mr. Wardle, a solicitor. At the close of the inquiry Mr. Rushton ordered the prisoner Roberts to be discharged, as there was no evidence affecting him in the case. Mr. Rushton then directed the five prisoners (who had neither witnesses to call, nor remarks to offer in their defence) to be committed to prison for the present, and sent for trial on the capital charge at the next sitting of the Central Criminal Court.

THE COLLISION IN THE RIVER MERSEY.—A coroner's inquest was held upon John Brown, the seaman who was killed by the collision in the Mersey. Several witnesses having been examined, the coroner adjourned the inquest until Monday, the 12th inst., in order that he might communicate with Sir J. Graham in the interim, and thus ascertain whether the Mersey was to be considered as within the borough of Liverpool, and whether his jurisdiction extended to that part of the river where the cause of death had occurred. He said that, since the late decision of Lord Denman on this subject, it became the more necessary to have the question of jurisdiction clearly set at rest.

NEWCASTLE.—THE BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Miss Robinson has fully identified one of the parties, of whose apprehension we have already given an account. She knows

him by his eyes, mouth, and whiskers, which were not, it seems, so much blackened as the rest of his face. It is quite clear that the parties were prepared to commit murder, if necessary to secure their object, and that Miss Robinson's life was saved entirely through the fortunate circumstance of the servant girl having been aroused.

SALISBURY.—The following melancholy accident took place in this neighbourhood last week. On Thursday morning the Rev. Mr. Montgomery left Wilton House, with Earl Bruce for the purpose of looking over a new church at Bishopstone. During the preceding week the eastern portion had been covered in with a stone vault, and the construction had been carefully examined by the architect, and by persons connected with the works, and they unanimously considered it to be perfectly secure. At half-past one o'clock, Mr. Montgomery accompanied by Earl Bruce, the Rev. Mr. Ward, his nephew, Mr. Gabriel, Mr. Ferry, the architect, the clerk of the works, and the contractor, entered to inspect the new church, from which the centres of the arches had been removed the same morning. They had not advanced many paces, when a crack was heard, and the arch fell in to the extent of about eight feet of the whole width of the nave. The Rev. Mr. Ward escaped by springing into one of the side aisles, and Mr. Gabriel secured himself in the other; but Mr. Montgomery unhappily moved towards the centre, and was completely covered by the falling mass, and life was immediately extinct. Independently of fractures of the skull, both in the forehead and at the base, there was a compound fracture of the left thigh, and the right arm was broken close to the elbow. The estimated weight of the stone which fell is three tons. An inquest has been held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

STOCKPORT.—It is said that parties are in treaty for the Mersey Mills, Heaton-lane, and the Higher Hillgate Mills (both of which are filled with machinery), with a view of commencing work. Both these establishments have been closed many months, the former having been last worked by Mr. Carr, and the latter by Messrs. Lanes, and they jointly employed nearly 2000 hands. We hope that the expectations of parties may be realised, as the re-opening of these mills would give employment to many destitute operatives of this long-distressed borough. We believe that arrangements are also in progress for the re-opening of the extensive cotton manufactory at Gorton, in this neighbourhood.

SUSSEX.—We are sorry to observe that incendiary fires still prevail in many parts of the country. A circular has been sent, at the instigation of the insurance offices, to the proprietors of journals, requesting that they will not give prominent publicity to these calamitous events, as being calculated, they think, to suggest incendiarism as a means of revenge, where otherwise it would not be resorted to.

IRELAND.

Mrs. Dickenson, the amiable widow of the late Bishop of Meath, lies dangerously ill of fever, at her house in Upper Leeson-street, Dublin.

The Earl of Lucan has left Castlebar for London, and the Countess and family follow immediately, thus quitting a neighbourhood where his lordship has been so scurvily used.—*Limerick Chronicle*. [This paragraph refers to the extraordinary row in the court-house of Castlebar, between Lord Lucan and Mr. St. Clair O'Malley; but certainly the *Limerick Chronicle* is not at all warranted in asserting that his lordship had been "scurvily used" in the neighbourhood. The quarrel was entirely confined to himself and Mr. O'Malley, and they used very hard names towards each other. It is denied that the Government is making any official inquiry on the subject.]

The Rev. Theobald Mathew is to visit Jersey and Guernsey, by invitation, immediately after Easter.

The Irish Stamp-office received on Thursday £740 probate-duty, on the will of the late Bishop of Cashel.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF HOWTH.—The Countess of Howth died on Monday last at half-past two o'clock, after an illness of but three days, leaving her husband, the Earl of Howth, and four children, to deplore her loss. Her ladyship was daughter of the late Earl, and sister of the present Marquis of Clanricarde. She was married to Lord Howth in January, 1826. One of her younger children was attacked with measles a few days ago, and while attending upon it with a fond mother's care she caught the disease of which she died so suddenly.

We regret to announce the perpetration of another appalling murder in the county of Tipperary, which took place last week, when a man named Michael Hanly was barbarously and inhumanly butchered at his own fireside in the presence of his wife, by a miscreant who obtained an entrance on the pretence of inquiring his way to a neighbouring village. It is said that Hanly met his dreadful fate on account of land which he took from Mr. White, of Green Hall, and from which some refractory tenants had been ejected. A reward of £100 has been offered by Government for the apprehension of the murderer.

DEANERY OF DROMORE.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been pleased to confer the deanery of Dromore, vacant since the death of the very Rev. James Mahon, upon the Rev. Holt Waring, at the urgent request of the chapter and clergy of the diocese.

STEAM-BOAT COLLISION.—An accident, which was nigh being attended with disastrous consequences, took place at the Dublin bar late on Friday night or early on Saturday morning. It appeared that the Devonshire steamer met the Eclipse steam-boat, from Strangford to Wexford, and a fearful collision took place between them. The passengers fortunately escaped without any accident occurring to them. It is not known what injury may have been done to the Devonshire, but it is supposed to be trifling, as she was not retarded on her voyage. Both vessels had lights up when the accident occurred.

OH 'TIS LOVE.—The love affair that has appeared this week in the papers will afford something to do for the bar. The gallant Capt. G— came over from Chatham, at the desire of Miss H., to be married. The dresses were made up, and the hour fixed, when the fair one gave the captain the slip, and went off with an old flame, a Mr. F—, whom her friends had discarded. It appears that her father left her £50,000 fortune. It is said that Captain G— is about to institute a suit for breach of promise against Miss H—. There is a rumour in Dublin that Miss H— is still an unmarried lady, which some believe to have been originated for the purpose of disarming Captain G—'s law proceedings of some of their terrors. Where she was married—if married at all—cannot be ascertained by the most inquisitive *quidnunc*, while Mr. F— thanks his friends for wishing him joy and happiness with his bride. 'Tis distressingly mysterious and very unpleasant not to be able to satisfy the public curiosity on this interesting little romance in real life. The *Globe* says that the only captain quartered at Chatham whose name begins with a "G," is Captain Gosling, but we think there must be some mistake here.

SCOTLAND.

THE CHINA TRADE.—As one of many instances of the improvement of business in Glasgow, a gentleman informs us that he saw one house where little business had been done for months close a single transaction of £10,000 in power-loom goods for the China market; and these having still to go through the printing process at home will yet afford some work to Glasgow hands.

INCOME-TAX.—A special meeting of the Merchant Company took place at Edinburgh last week, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning Parliament to abolish the Income-tax on the 5th of April next, in respect of the advantages arising from our recent successes in India and China. Mr. Cadell moved a resolution, "that petitions be presented to Parliament to abolish the tax on the 5th of April next." It was also proposed, "that the Treasury should be memorialised as well as the Parliament petitioned." On a division, the resolutions of Mr. Cadell were carried by an overwhelming majority, only four having voted for the amendment.

ELECTION OF MEMBER FOR BUTESHIRE.—The Hon. James Stuart Wortley was elected M.P. for Buteshire, on Thursday last, without opposition, in the room of Sir Wm. Rae, late Lord Advocate for Scotland.



THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE FROM WALSLEY CASTLE.—On Saturday morning, by half-past six o'clock, the royal carriages were in readiness at Walsley Castle by special command, and the village clock had scarce told seven when her Majesty, her illustrious husband, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal, and their immediate attendants, were on their road to Windsor. As her Majesty stepped into her carriage she was saluted by the Grenadier Guards, who were formed in line behind the castle. Her Majesty was also saluted by the cannon of the Thunderer, while the crew of that noble vessel manned her yards, and went through other nautical evolutions complimentary to the Sovereign. Two outriders in scarlet liveries preceded the royal carriages, and a detachment of the 7th Hussars formed the escort. The morning was delightfully fine, and the Queen and Prince Albert seemed highly to enjoy the scene. They were observed to look back repeatedly with apparent delight on the Downs as they passed on. The royal cortege reached Canterbury at nine o'clock precisely. They stopped 10 minutes at Wright's Fountain Hotel to change horses, during which time her Majesty alighted and took refreshments. On reaching the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, at 25 minutes past three o'clock, her Majesty and Prince Albert were received by the chairman and secretaries of the company, and after remaining but a very few minutes in the waiting-room, the royal party were conducted to the train, when the engine being put in motion with the royal carriages attached, it instantly started towards Windsor Castle, which was reached by the royal party at twenty minutes past four. At Windsor her Majesty received a hearty welcome home from the loyal inhabitants of that place. With the exception of her Majesty's immediate suite, the royal establishment proceeded to Windsor via Dover, Folkestone, Sandgate, Hythe, &c., to Ashford, where they took the South Eastern Railway to New Cross, thence to the Paddington station of the Great Western Railway, by which they proceeded to Windsor.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—The Rev. W. Canning officiated this morning in performing divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. Her Majesty and Prince Albert and the royal suite attended. Her Majesty, who, we are happy to state, arrived quite well, walked for some time with Prince Albert in the private grounds of the Home Park in the afternoon.

MONDAY.—This morning Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Sir Edward Bowater. The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Home Park and the slopes for some time. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken airings, accompanied by Lady Lytton. Sir H. Wheatley arrived at the Castle. The royal dinner circle at the Castle this evening included the Duchess of Kent, Lady C. Dundas, and the Rev. Wm. Canning.

TUESDAY.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty, attended by his suite. Earl Delawarr, Viscount Sydney, the Earl of Liverpool, and the Earl of Aberdeen, arrived at the Castle in the course of the day on a visit to the Queen. Her Majesty and Prince Albert enjoyed their usual morning walk; and in the afternoon the Prince rode out on horseback into the Great Park, attended by the Hon. C. A. Murray and Sir Edward Bowater. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited her Majesty this morning at the Castle. Her Majesty had a dinner party, for which covers were laid for twenty-seven.

WEDNESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert took walking exercise in the royal pleasure-grounds. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, enjoyed several hours' shooting in the royal preserves in the Great Park. His Royal Highness was attended by the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, and Sir E. Bowater, and the Hon. C. A. Murray. Baron Lebelztern was also of the party. The Marquis of Exeter arrived at the Castle on a visit to her Majesty. The royal dinner party included the following personages:—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, his Imperial Highness the Archduke Frederick of Austria, Viscountess Canning, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, the Hon. Misses Devereux and Murray, Lady C. Dundas, the Marquis of Exeter, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Aberdeen, Baron Lebelztern, Le Chevalier Marlinovich, Le Chevalier Kochel, Le Capitaine Dunmont, Sir Edward Bowater, Captain Duncombe, Colonel Grey, Sir George and Lady Couper, Colonel Ellison, the Hon. C. A. Murray, and Dr. Prætorius. The band of the Grenadier Guards was in attendance.

HER MAJESTY'S HEALTH.—On *dû*, in quarters whose information may be relied on, that the most interesting event to her Majesty's liege subjects will take place early in March next. This will consequently make the London season short and late, as the levees and drawing-rooms at St. James's Palace will not be held till after the accouchement of the Queen.

Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P., left London on Monday, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Beaufort, at Badminton.

A meeting of the Cabinet Ministers was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the official residence of Sir Robert Peel in Downing-street. The Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Lord Fitzgerald, and Vesey, Sir James Graham, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer attended.

Lord Brougham, it is stated, intends to pass the winter at his seat, near Cannes.

A meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commission was held on Tuesday afternoon at the office in Whitehall-place. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, and other commissioners were present.

Sir George Cockburn had an interview with Sir Robert Peel in Downing-street on Tuesday.

The Postmaster-General had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

The Earl of Haddington has left town on a visit to Lord Wharfedale, at Wortley Hall, Yorkshire.

Despatches were received on Tuesday from Sir Hugh Gough for Lord Stanley, her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for War and the Colonies. Despatches from Malta, Gibraltar, the Ionian Islands, Ceylon, St. Helena, and British Guiana were also received at the Colonial-office.

The Dowager Lady Holland has been suffering from indisposition, arising from a severe cold; but on Tuesday her ladyship was considered better by her medical attendants, Sir Stephen Hammick and Dr. Holland.

Lady Peat, widow of the Rev. Sir Robert Peel, chaplain to King George IV., died at Bishopwearmouth, on Saturday, in her 90th year.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester left town on Tuesday afternoon, to honour the Duke of Wellington with a visit at his seat, Strathfieldsaye, Hants.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Princesses Augusta and Mary of Cambridge, and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, have arrived at Strathfieldsaye, Hants, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington, from the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, Badminton, Gloucestershire.

Count St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, transacted business on Tuesday at the Foreign-office.

PRIVY COUNCIL.—Her Majesty will hold a Privy Council at Windsor to-day (Saturday), when a proclamation will be agreed upon for proroguing Parliament from Tuesday next to some future day, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.—A convocation was held on Thursday, when it was agreed, not unanimously (there being one dissident), to accept the legacy of £10,000, bequeathed by the late Dr. Ireland, dean of Westminster, to this university, the dividends of which to be applied for the benefit of a professor, whose department shall be "Exegesis of Holy Scripture," the appointment of the professor to be by the heads of colleges and halls.

Messrs. C. E. Pritchard and F. Temple, scholars of Balliol College, have been elected fellows of that society, the former on the old foundation, and the latter on the Blundell foundation.

University honours have been awarded as under:—Class 1. R. O. Powles, fellow of Exeter College; H. M. White, fellow of New College. Class 2. J. C. Algar, of University College; H. Cotton, Christ Church; N. J. Ridley, Christ Church; V. G. Driffeld, Brasenose College; H. R. Farrer, Merton College; F. A. Goulburn, Merton College; T. Ivory, Balliol College; E. H. Knowles, Queen's College; F. J. Manning, Lincoln College; F. Naghton, Corpus Christi College; T. Pantin, Pembroke College; C. G. Price, Jesus College; C. F. Secretan, Wadham College; R. Trimmer, Wadham College; F. J. Vipan, Wadham College; R. Simpson, Oriel College; H. Worsley, Exeter College; W. L. Bevan, Magdalene Hall. Class 3. J. T. F. Aldred, of Lincoln College; H. Bittleston, St. John's College; T. Spinks, St. John's College; H. A. Box, Wadham College; G. E. Saunders, Wadham College; W. A. Buckland, Christ Church; M. C. H. Swabey, Christ Church; R. J. Butler, Brasenose College; H. D. Seymour, Magdalene College; A. Carey, Oriel College; A. F. Mayo, Oriel College; N. J. Moody, Oriel College; H. Dawson, Balliol College; G. H. Proctor, Balliol College; J. M. Hawker, Balliol College; T. C. Gibbs, Trinity College; E. Levison, Trinity College; R. Owen, Jesus College; C. M. Skitstone, Jesus College. Class 4. D. F. Atcherley, of University College; G. I. J. Brian, Worcester College; R. Lewis, Worcester College; O. Crewe, Merton College; A. F. Westmacott, Merton College; F. A. Foster, Oriel College; J. H. Miller, Wadham College; T. G. Nicholas, Wadham College; W. W. Woolcombe, Exeter College; C. T. F. Spry, Christ Church; J. F. Bickerdike, St. Edmund's Hall; F. Leitch, Magdalene Hall.

The Marquis of Exeter has presented the Rev. E. B. Were, of Queen's College, to the vicarage of St. Martin's, Stamford, Northamptonshire.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have presented the Rev. W. Aldham, late of Worcester College, to the vicarage of Stoke Prior, Worcester-shire.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 3.—In addition to the degrees published in our last, that of M.A. was conferred on Mr. John Price, of Queen's College.

The following gentlemen of Clare Hall have been recently awarded prizes:—Third year, —Sells (declamation), Mould (reading in chapel); second year, Mann (theme).

The following appointments have taken place:—The Rev. Charles Covey, M.A., of St. John's College, to the rectory of Alderton, in the county of Gloucester; the Rev. C. Benson, M.A., of Magdalene College, to the vicarage of Landridge.

ORDINATIONS.—On Sunday, the 27th ult., in the cathedral church of Ely, by the Lord Bishop of Ely:—Priests—Rev. Francis Llewellyn Lloyd, B.A., St. John's College; Rev. Frederick Jackson, B.A., St. John's College; Rev. John Adams Coombe, B.A., St. John's College; Rev. Henry Lea Guilford, M.A., Trinity College; Rev. James Hemery, M.A., Trinity College; Rev. John Rustal Crowfoot, M.A., Caius College; Rev. Edmund Thompson, B.A., Christ's College; Rev. John Dowell Ridout, B.A., Christ's College; Rev. Thomas Cross Peake, M.A., Sidney College; Rev. Smith Churchill, B.A., Pembroke College. Deacons—Michael Angelo Atkinson, M.A., Trinity College; W. Gilson Humphry, M.A., Trinity College; John Alexander Frere, M.A., Trinity College; John Grote, M.A., Trinity College; William Crouch, B.A., Trinity College; A. Macdonald Hopper, B.A., St. John's College; R. Hall, B.A., St. John's College; Charles Ward, B.A., Magdalene College; Louis Hogg, B.A., Emanuel College; Harvey Goodwin, B.A., Caius College.

ABSENTEE BISHOP.—The Lord Bishop of Tuam, eldest son of Lord Plunket, intends, it is said, to make a stay on the Continent for the space of three years.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM.—At a convocation held last week William Haslam was admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The following gentlemen were presented and admitted, *ad eundem*, Bachelors of Arts:—Richard Stote Fox, University College, Oxford; Charles Beresford Turner, Balliol College, Oxford; Wadham Huntley Skrine, Christ's Church, Oxford. William Lloyd Wharton, M.A., was nominated by the Rev. the Warden, and approved by convocation, to be auditor of the University accounts, and R. S. Fox, B.A., has been appointed curator of the museum. A grace was passed to enable Thomas Leahy, civil engineer in this University, to become a Student in Arts, in conformity with the regulations for students in civil engineering and mining.



NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEVONPORT, Dec. 5.—The Cambridge, 79, Capt. Edward Barnard, arrived at this port on Friday, from Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. She left the former place on the 19th of last month. The Cambridge has brought from the Mediterranean three convicts, who were placed on board the Stirling Castle, convict ship, on Saturday. It is expected the Cambridge will sail to-day for Sheerness to be paid off. The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, sailed from Gibraltar for Cadiz on the same day the Cambridge left for England. The Rodney, 92, Captain R. Maunsell, C.B., and the Formidable, 84, Captain Sir C. Sullivan, Bart., were at Gibraltar. The Formidable has been ordered to Malta, and was expected to sail in a day or two. The Lizard steam tender, Lieutenant Commander C. Postle, was lying at Gibraltar. The Inconstant, 36, Captain Mitchell, was ordered to sail from Malta to Cadiz, in consequence of the disturbances at Barcelona. The Spy, 3, brigantine, Lieutenant Commander George Raymond, arrived off Sierra Leone on the 16th of September. The Plover, 12, arrived from the river yards with stores yesterday. The Hamoaze lighter was taken into the Stern-dock on Saturday to have some defects repaired. In the Sound—Cambridge. In Hamoaze, in Commission—Caledonia, San Josef, Sylph and Netley tenders; Confidence steam-tug; Adventure transport; Hamoaze, Falmouth, and Camel lighters.

A Court-martial is ordered to be held to try the Hon. Captain C. G. J. B. Elliot, commanding H. M. ship Spartan, in the West Indies, for having corporally punished Mr. Gleig, a young gentleman of that ship, doing duty in her as a midshipman.

SUSPENSION OF THE ENLISTMENT IN THE NAVY.—An order has been issued upon Dr. Bell and Lieutenant Green, of the Tower division, not to pass any more men for the navy until fresh directions are issued by the Admiralty.

DEATH OF LORD EDWARD CLINTON.—We regret to announce the melancholy death of this distinguished nobleman, son of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which took place on board of her Majesty's ship Harlequin, Commander the Hon. T. Hastings, while on outward passage to China. The unhappy event was occasioned by a fever of ten days, in the month of June last, and his remains were buried at sea at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam.

GRAND REVIEW IN INDIA.—We learn from private letters that it was the intention of Lord Ellenborough, in the course of the present month, to review the whole of the troops, who will by that time have returned from Afghanistan—35,000 in number.

WRECK OF H. M. S. FORMIDABLE.—Great anxiety has prevailed in the naval circles since the telegraphic despatch published in the last edition of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of Saturday evening, respecting the wreck of the Formidable. The Semaphore of Marseilles announces, on the authority of the captain of the Amsterdam steam-boat, which had arrived at that port from Barcelona, that the destruction of the ship appeared to be inevitable; but it is, we have heard, officially known that the Formidable has grounded on the rocks and opposite the mouth of the Llobregat river, and directly under the fort of Montjuich. All her officers and crew, however, are safe, and, having been lightened of all her guns, stores, &c., which have been conveyed ashore, and the Gassendi (French) and Geyser (British) steamers being still in attendance on her, no doubt is entertained that she will be got off with comparatively little damage.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 6.—The Warspite, 50, Captain Lord John Hay, C.B., anchored at Spithead this afternoon, from Gibraltar and Cadiz, having on board General Sir Alexander Woodford, late governor of the former fortress. The Wasp, 16, Commander Drew, sails to-morrow for the West Indies. The Pique, 46, Captain Hon. M. Stopford, sailed this morning for Bermuda, with despatches for Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam. The Pique remains on the West India station. The John Renwick, convict ship, sailed this evening for Van Diemen's Land. The Sylvia, cutter, arrived to-day from Sheerness, with seamen for general service. The Echo, steam-vessel, sailed this afternoon for Woolwich, to undergo repair. Ships in harbour: The St. Vincent, the Victory, the Royal George, the Sulphur, the Excellent, the Bellona (Austrian), the Thunderbolt, and the Volcano steamers. At Spithead: The Warspite, and the Wasp.

LORD HILL.—We regret to learn that his lordship, after recovering from his last illness in London, since he has been at Hardwick, his seat near

Shrewsbury, has suffered a relapse. His illness was first occasioned by too anxious and unremitting attention to his official duties. On Wednesday last his lordship rallied, and had a better night's rest. The feelings of humanity and love of his country in his lordship's bosom are as ardent as ever. When the despatches from China and Afghanistan had been read to him by his nephew, Sir R. Hill, his lordship testified the delight he felt that Providence had crowned the arms of his country with success, and, above all, with the blessing of peace.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY, Nov. 1.—Another ship, the Belvidera, belonging to Bombay, was destroyed at Singapore, cargo pearls; the vessel was insured for £100,000. The Jessy has been destroyed by fire at Cicutta.

HAVANNA, Oct. 22.—The Industry, Bell, from Honduras to Cork, which put in here 8th inst., after being ashore, proceeded this morning after repairing. Nov. 4.—The Sultana, hence for Laguna, put back on the 28th, the master dead. The Heart of Oak, Brown (supposed from Jamaica to England) was ashore at Cape Antonio, 29th ult., part of cargo landed.

NEW DIER, Nov. 29.—The British schooner Richmond, Eden, from Rio de la Hache to Amsterdam, with a cargo of dyewood, went ashore near the lighthouse of Kykduin last night, and is high and dry, the materials are being landed; the masts have been cut away, and it is hoped the cargo may be saved; the ship is reported to have gone to pieces.

LISBON, Nov. 26.—A brig, name and nation unknown, abandoned and on fire from her stern to the main hatchway, mainmast gone by the board, foremast standing, with double-reefed topsails and foresail set, with her head to N.E., was seen on the night of the 18th, at 8 p.m., 25 leagues S.W. of Scilly, by the James Wearne, Morton, and here at 2 p.m., she suddenly disappeared.

SOUTHAMPTON, TUESDAY.—The Montrose, Captain Lewis, Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer, arrived this morning. She left Gibraltar on the 24th, and Lisbon on the 29th, November. The Montrose landed 12 oxen from Portugal, decidedly the best, taken altogether, that have arrived here. They are much darker in colour than the Spanish, and look somewhat singular with their immensely long horns.

THE BRITISH QUEEN STEAM-SHIP.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated Antwerp, Dec. 4:—"Last evening (Saturday) the Belgian steam-ship British Queen, Captain Eckholt, after many fruitless attempts, succeeded in getting safely into dock. Doubts are entertained here (Antwerp) as to her again being put on the passage between England and New York. Since she was purchased by the Belgian government her voyages have turned out very unprofitable. During her passages to New York the consumption of coals averaged 33 tons per day."

On the 2nd of September the Henry Richardson, of London, burthen 600 tons, and laden with cotton, was lost on the voyage from Bombay to China. She is described as having driven on a shelf of rocks under water, and, having swung off again, she gave a heavy plunge, and went down head foremost, carrying with her a large cutter, filled with sails, and two seamen belonging to the port of London.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO R****A.

IN AN EVENING'S WALK.

"Si de me hair, elle fut capable,
Pourquoi m'aimer d'abord?"—LA FONTAINE.

I do remember—not "an apothecary,"
(Nay, do not laugh)—but a calm, silent vale,
Where, in my youth, if I had met thee, Fairy,
'Twere a dear spot to tell thee the love tale
Which then I could have felt: 'twas a sweet dale—
I call'd it vale before, but 'tis no matter now—
I'm sometimes sadly put, and must dovetail
Rhymes for no reason but they rhyme—somehow
Qualis erant non sum I'm ready to allow!
"The watch-dog bays the whispering wind"—let's take
A silent pathway through this wilderness
Of trees and flow'rs, and find a twilight brake,
In whose deep bosom's sleepy-like recess
No sound shall come to break the loneliness,
Save the stream's murmuring through rocks and reeds,
Or melancholy bird in love's distress;
But these are sounds that silence never heeds—
This paradox will scare some matter-of-fact creeds!

And let it—so say I; for Milton, too,
That wizard wight, has said of silence in
His "Masque of Comus,"* something that I view
As bordering on what fools would call a sin
Against plain sense; but were I to begin
To quote how often critic asses wonder'd
At author's ignorance, and rais'd a din
How Shakspeare, Dryden, Pope, *et cetera*, blunder'd,
Instead of one short twilight, I should waste a hundred!

So I'll return with constancy most chary,
To my first subject—a calm, silent vale,
Where, in my youth, if we had met, sweet Fairy!
'Twere a dear spot to tell thee the love tale
Which then I could have felt! Now, I'll go bail
(That's a vile phrase," as old *Polonius* says)
Thou'll think it odd, although I'm wan and pale,
To talk of youth as long gone by—my days
Have taken Age's hue from Sorrow, whose hand lays

A deeper furrow on the brow than Time's!
But come, here is a bank y-clad with flow'rs,
Where we may sit, and I describe those climes
In whose deep, silent, meditative bow'rs
Were pass'd the dreamings of my boyish hours
In fancy with some visionary maid
(Egerian raptures! which, ere lifetime lowers,
Fill the young heart); but, Rosie! I'm afraid
My tongue's too sad a speaker for a girl array'd

Like thee, in morn of life's sweet cheerfulness!
And yet it may not so; for o'er that brow
I've often seen the shade of thought's distress
Pass like a moon-cloud—e'en as it does now.
Oh, how thy beauty heightens, Rosie! how
Thy dark eyes' eloquence more sweetly pours
Into thy long glance, when thy feelings bow
To gentle grief, such as the heart endures
At melancholy music, or sad tale that lures

A sympathetic tear to steal its pearl
Adown thy lily cheek. Turn not away
At mention of thy loveliness, my girl;
But gaze on me, while I begin to stray
Back through the joys of many a long-past day
To Memory's sepulchre, where cold lie
Those raptures of my younger years, when gay
And brilliant visions danced before mine eye.
Brilliant and gay? Yes, yes! but meteors in life's sky.

Oh! had I met thee, Rosie, in that time,
Thou wouldst have been my dream's reality,
And more, if I had met thee in that clime,
Thy father-land, which I will picture thee.
But no; my heaven on earth was not to be.
Why dost thou weep, my girl? Come, change the
theme.

What! No? Then to the scene where, 'neath a tree,
I had my first and rude poetic dream—
For what could poetry of such a stripling deem?

There was a streamlet sparkling through the fringe
Of skirting woods, that grew from either side
Upward; two hills so high, that separate tinge
And hue of tree was in the distance dyed

Into such blue perspective, that, to guide
The eye along the mountain-surface line—
Demarking it from ether,—would have tried
The eagle seeking for his cirie: mine
Have oft been weary scanning it on evenings fine.

Oh! the soft music of the fretful surge
That broke in tiny murmurs 'gainst the bank—
And the loud thunder of the deep-mouth'd gurge
Where for awhile surceasing billows sank!
The spray too, effervescent, falling dank,
To keep perpetual verdure on the flow'rs,
'Mongst which no deadly weed or poison rank;
But such the gratefulness of those sweet bow'rs,
Oft have I known morn's blush had pal'd to ev'ning
hours,

Before mid-day was reckon'd well gone by!—
And then the new enchantments lent by Her,
The Queen of Heav'n, the Empress of the Sky,
Lady of Lakes, would not permit thee stir,
Departure;—She when set, came Lucifer
To show the home with dubious light, ere morn
By too much lustre spoil'd the beauties rare
With which the moon invested ev'ry thorn,
For hers the ray that best can beauteous scenes adorn.

The perfume too of that delicious dell,
So rich with odours of a thousand flow'rs,
That on thy lips the dew in sweetness fell
As if the sky had wept ambrosia show'rs!
And then the minstrelsy of the dark bow'rs,
By blackbird, thrush, or robin warbled o'er,
So sweetly too, it seemed the "Elves and Hours,"†
Pergusa's lake, or fam'd Cayster's shore;‡
Ne'er echoed to their swans such pretty music-lore!

But come—enough of this wild picture, drawn
By memory of scenes now far away;—
See! 'bove the orient hills the young moon's dawn
Wakes like the soul of the departed day,
In all its spirit-like and mild array:—
Lovely, but slow and modest, as if now
Were her first entrance on the vesper gray!—
We but embarrass her pale timid brow!
Let us retire, and leave her beauty free to glow!—W.

THE THEATRES.

DRURY-LANE.

The new spectacles continue their attraction at this house. It is probable the first novelty will be the pantomime, on which all hands are at work, from the lessee himself down to the lamplighter.

COVENT GARDEN.

Mr. Bunn's new management has been exhibiting signs of prosperity all the week through, but the benefit of Miss Adelaide Kemble, on Tuesday, was the crowning attraction. We rejoice to say that it was brilliantly attended—the house crowded in every part—and eventuated a sum of more than £600 to reward a series of intellectual and delicious performances.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—On Friday, the 2nd inst., the first of a series of concerts under the direction of M. Jullien took place at the English Opera House, and, if possible, gave greater satisfaction than any of those of last year, the conductor's energies seeming to increase in *cundo*. Nothing could excel the precision, delicacy, and simultaneous force (when required) with which the magnificent Poetical Overture to "Der Freyschütz" was performed. M. Jullien's "Real Scotch Quadrilles," introducing an imitation of the Highland pipes (by the way, a much more agreeable matter than the original) was one of the most successful performances of the evening—its *encore* was vociferously general. The solo performers were Mr. Lazarus, M. Baumann, Herr Koenig, M. Laurent, and though last, not least, M. Prospero on the giant instrument the Opheicleide, which is as gentle and as docile in his hands as *Hamlet* would have the recorder to be. Truly this gentleman's execution and power of subduing this usually obstreperous instrument passes all understanding, amongst those who have heard him; how vain would it be then to attempt a description of them to those who have not! If it were for nothing else, it is worth a visit to hear his "Rule Britannia" sent forth from his Leviathan instrument with a majesty and grace that no single one ever before equalled. The concerts altogether reflect the highest credit upon M. Jullien's taste, tact, and liberality, and no doubt will prove an unrivalled source of attraction during the season.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

SIR HENRY BISHOP.—This distinguished composer delivered his first musical lecture last week at Edinburgh, and was received throughout with the greatest applause. The honorary distinction which her gracious Majesty lately conferred on our national musician must be considered by everybody as most duly deserved; but it is not without some disgust that we see the abbreviations of "Mus. Bac. Oxon." attached to a name that has been rendered glorious without such empty honours; honours (!) which by their appendage only tend to link it in disgraceful association with many another wholly innocent of "Music and her cunning."

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—This Society was originally formed for the encouragement of music in this country! We learn that, for the furtherance of this laudable intention, the directors are actively engaged in quest of foreign novelties for the ensuing season.

BRITISH MUSICIANS.—With somewhat more national spirit than the last-mentioned, the members of this Society met on Saturday evening, for the chief purpose of performing some new MS. vocal and instrumental music. A quartet by Mr. Gledhill, and a sonata for the pianoforte and violoncello, by Messrs. Neate and Lucas, afforded particular satisfaction, as did also some excellent singing by Mrs. C. Harper, the Misses Williams, and Mr. Weiss.

THALBERG.—This man of ubiquity, as we certainly should have styled him some five-and-twenty years ago, will perform on Monday evening next at Hackney!—on Tuesday morning at Blackheath!—same evening at the Hanover-square Rooms!!!—on Wednesday morning at Richmond!!!!—in the evening at the Bridge Hotel, Southwark!!!!—on the next morning at Brighton!!!!—and then off for the Continent.

* "Silence was pleas'd," &c.

† There is a fanciful passage in Sir William Jones's translation of the "Hymn to Mæshî," similar to this:—"The sweetness of the bower has made the air so fragrant that the dew before it falls is changed into rose-water!"

‡ Pergusa and Cayster were famous for their sweetly-singing swans; for which vide Ovid, &c.



THE QUEEN'S HUNTSMAN.

The fact of her Majesty's hounds being now regularly hunted affords a favourable opportunity for introducing the portrait of Mr. Davis, the royal huntsman. Not that he altogether depends upon our assistance for publicity or acquaintanceship. Thousands who have visited the popular race-courses, which her Majesty has thought fit to honour with her presence, must recollect Mr. Davis as forming a prominent official in the royal train; to say nothing of those who have seen him in the exercise of his more legitimate vocation with the pack. To this fortunate set he is well-known as a keen sportsman and daring rider—ever ready with his well-trained followers to make the most of those means of sport which the country yields. To such as have felt the keen pleasure which the field affords it is unnecessary to say a word in favour of a good sportsman; whilst to all who have still this pleasure to learn, it is hopeless to attempt conveying any idea of the ardent, glowing sensations which form, as it were, an integral part of the instinct which leads men to dare the perils of a cross-country gallop, with five-barred gates and stiff fences, to say nothing of fractured legs or broken necks. To those who know it not, again we say it is a pleasure to come; and in addition to our former statement of his being a keen hunter—to a sportsman an all-sufficient introduction—we may add that he inherited his present post from his father, and, in addition to the perquisites of his office, enjoys a yearly salary of £500. He has a brother an artist, than whom no one is better able to give effect with the pencil to those scenes which the huntsman pursues in the field. Having found space to say thus much about "one of her Majesty's servants," we may turn to an establishment where his steed is ever and anon located, in common with those of his royal mistress and her favoured

Our readers will recollect that in a former number we gave a sketch of Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, the official residence of the Hon. G. Anson, adjoining which are the buildings appropriated to Prince Albert's stud, and the new kennels for his favourite beagles. We now present a view of the royal stables, in which are lodged her Majesty's horses, surrounded by all the means and appliances calculated to add to equine comfort or condition. The ventilation—a most important point in the preservation of a healthy stable—has been studiously attended to; the details being regulated with the greatest care, under sound scientific advice and direction. The most complete cleanliness is observed, with scrupulous attention to neatness, which renders the *tout ensemble* one eminently calculated to please the eye, whilst it gives evidence of the careful solicitude best adapted to ensure the health of the animals for whom the buildings have been erected. It will, perhaps, be still borne in remembrance that discussions some time since arose in which these stables were made use of as a peg to hang party squabbles upon. Such are not worth raking up again, for, whatever justice there may be in the complaint that £30,000 a year is too little for national education, when £70,000 is spent upon royal stables, we yet are amongst those who think that when a palace like Windsor requires a series of subsidiary buildings, they should be erected in a style worthy alike of the royal residence to which they are to be an appendage, and the great nation at whose cost they must be produced—more especially when the expense is but once imposed, and not likely to become an annual charge. Worthy, however, of Windsor and its forest, are these right royal horse palaces. Independent of the stall department for the cattle, the apartments of the chief groom, and those of the minor officials of the *manège*, are fitted up in a style of uniformity and neatness, which cannot fail to excite interest and commendation. In fine, the completeness of all the details should be seen to be appreciated; and such of our readers as may find will and leisure for a visit to the neighbourhood will do well to inspect the buildings which form the subject of our illustration.



ROYAL STABLES, WINDSOR.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

MOORE'S COTTAGE, MAYFIELD, STAFFORDSHIRE.

We have here a nook—a far-off corner of Old England—picturesque in itself, and surrounded by poetical associations. The cottage of the Epicurean—the quiet abiding-place of "the poet of all the loves and all the grapes," the modern Anacreon and Irish melodist—Tom Moore.

When the politician smiles over the brilliant satire, the courtly minstrel sings the graceful songs, or the elegant *ennuyé* sighs over the fanciful oriental narratives of Moore, it would seem that the author should have written in some Eastern palace thronged with the gay and the beautiful—surrounded with bowers of roses, and encircled by vines—with many a white statue of graceful nymph, and many a singing fountain haunted by airies. But it was not so; and the poet even in his lifetime has gained for himself so sure a place in the hearts of his countrymen, as to be indifferent to all opinions regarding himself not founded on a single consideration of his genius. He is one of the few who have been able to raise and sanctify what has been theirs, or has appertained to them; and the place where he has mused and sung becomes haunted ground, like the banks of the Avon, the gardens of Twickenham, and the meadows of Ayr. Among the spots thus dedicated to future fame, is the little cottage sketched below, for there lived the author of the "Irish Melodies," and there he is said to have written "Lalla Rookh." The right hand front window is pointed to as having belonged to Moore's little parlour, the window at the side belonged to his not very extensive library, and the trees visible above the roof are part of the orchard, his favourite study, in which some of his choicest lyrics were composed. The cottage has but few attractions for those that love splendour; it was not here he could be the soul of a gorgeous feast among the great ones whom his genius had won to be his familiar friends. Still some of the best years of Moore's life were spent here, and they deserved to be happy, since those who knew him best speak, after an interval of twenty-five years, with enthusiasm of his personal character as a son, a husband, a father, and a friend.



MOORE'S COTTAGE.

Moore's Cottage is in a secluded part of Mayfield, a village on the Staffordshire side of the river Dove, about two miles from Ashbourne. It is a spot not often alluded to in literature, though the neighbourhood has been peculiarly honoured by the presence of literary men. Three miles from Mayfield is Wootton Hall, where Rousseau lived several years—where he botanised, and where he wrote his "Confessions." One mile from Mayfield, on the other side of the Dove, lived as great, and perhaps a much better, man than Rousseau, but who will not attain an equal renown, Michael Thomas Sadler. At Oakover, one mile from Mayfield, is the residence of Mr. Ward, the author of "Tremaine." Two miles further up the river, in the loveliest of all villages, a grotto is still preserved, in which Congreve wrote his first drama. A ten minutes' walk affords a view of the grand entrance to Dove Dale, immortalised by old Izaak Walton. At Tissington, another most exquisite village, like the former, without workhouse or ale-house, lived Greaves, the author of the "Spiritual Quixote." At Chatsworth, Hobbes lived and philosophised. Dr. Taylor, one of Dr. Johnson's most esteemed friends, was an inhabitant of Ashbourne. The great lexicographer was a visitor of this neighbourhood; and some of the most amusing of his conversations and peculiarities were recorded by Boswell while staying in this quiet town.

Mayfield Cottage has, at present, some claim to the notice of the lovers of literature, from its being now the residence of Mr. Alfred Butler, the clever author of the novels, "Elphinstone" and "The Herberts."

LEICESTER.—LEICESTERSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held at the Bell Hotel, Leicester, on Friday week. The show of stock, implements, &c., was held in the yards attached to the Bell Hotel, and was much more extensive than usual. The attendance of company considerably exceeded that of former years. About 200 persons sat down to dinner, among whom we noticed his Grace the Duke of Rutland, in the chair, supported by the Right Hon. Earl Howe, Lord Curzon, Lord C. Manners, Sir W. W. Dixie, Sir F. Fowke, Sir G. Palmer, Mr. Packe, M.P., &c. Upon the toast, "Success to the Leicestershire Agricultural Society" being drunk, the chairman said, the occupants of the land had now raised, by their zeal and industry, agriculture to one of the first positions in the arts and sciences. He congratulated the meeting on the decided improvement apparent in the show of that year. The chairman then proceeded to the distribution of prizes; after which he addressed the successful candidates, and congratulated the meeting on the number of servants of both sexes who had come forward to claim the prizes allowed for length of servitude, good conduct, &c. Lord Howe proposed the health of his Grace the Duke of Rutland. The chairman, in returning thanks, said, the greatest anxiety filled his mind to do the utmost in his power to promote the interests of the agriculturists, as he firmly believed that upon the prosperity of that body mainly depended the welfare of the nation. (Hear.) Since they had last met certain changes had taken place relating to the laws affecting the importation of cattle and corn. He should not now express any opinion upon those alterations, as he had not formed any conclusions upon the subject. He would, however, state that growers of corn had admitted that the duty might be safely lowered. From information he possessed he could positively state that the tariff had acted very prejudicially on farming produce, as the agriculturists had so alarmed themselves when the bill was first introduced, that they sent their stock to market two months before the time they otherwise would have done, and consequently, the beasts, not being in proper condition, did not fetch the value that the farmer ought to have received. (Hear, hear.) His grace, after thanking the company for the kind manner in which they had drunk his health, resumed his seat amidst great applause. The company separated at a late hour, much pleased with the day's proceedings.

The celebrated Vestris, for many years known, though Europe as first dancer at the Academy of Music, died on Monday, aged 83.



SCENE FROM THE BALLET OF "ALMA."

We have here a scene from the grand serio-comic ballet of "Alma," a pure Adelphi gem of dancing, devilry, and melodrama. At the Adelphi everything is of the extreme order—the sentiment swoons—the agony is elaborately torturing—the laughter is either fiendish or slangish, as the case may be—the love is either dissolute or dreadful—the passion is in tatters—the fun in capers—the scenery in hysterics, beginning with a semi-fit in a black forest, and ending with as much blue or red fire, or both, as might serve for the illumination of regions not so near akin to human intelligence as the "devoted little temple in the Strand." Your ballet of "Alma" is one of the old stock; it is a sort of compound of Fitzball and Satan—reality and romance. It wears the second title of "The Spell of the... blank," which blank is indicated mysteriously thus —, by a mark black enough to set the play bill in mourning. It introduces Time as a captive—then the "Spirit of Mischief"—then the Spirit of Darkness—then the Carnival, wherein we presume the Spirit of Light predominates in spite of the disguises—and, as the great climax of wonder,

THE STORM OF FIRE!

This is a ballet a la George Robins, with beautiful leading ines, with spectre lovers, and ducal halls, and palaces of revelry, and arabesque dances, and waltzes of fascination, and Satanic courts, and galopades of all the characters in the in-

CONDUCT OF TRANSPORTS.—The *Hobart Town Courier* contains the following account of the conduct of a set of desperadoes under sentence of transportation, which gives a fearful insight into the incorrigibility of criminals when once the passions get the mastery. "Twenty prisoners, of the doubly and trebly convicted class, arrived here by the Marian Watson on the 8th inst. Upon their passage down they twice attempted to take the vessel; once they even endeavoured to set her on fire. They were received into the penitentiary upon their arrival; and, the very first night, eight of the number succeeded in freeing themselves of their irons, with the determination of effecting their escape, by rushing upon the constables of the gate, previous to their being locked up for the night. Upon this occasion a small double-barrelled pistol was found secreted in one of the loaves of bread in their possession. It is supposed that, in spite of the vigilance exercised in searching them, they must, in some way or other, have brought the pistol into the penitentiary with them; they, no doubt, intended to have used it as an intimidation with those parties with whom they came in contact, as it was not loaded. In consequence of this resolute attempt to escape thus made by these misguided men, they were still more strictly watched; and Mr. Gunn, whose well-known vigilance has almost passed into a proverb, was on the alert, and placed extra men on patrol during the night. It was fortunate that he did so; for on Sunday night last, several of them again made a still more daring effort to effect their escape. They had no ordinary difficulties to contend against; for the strict daily search to which they were subjected had deprived them of their previous tools, consisting of the pistol, and two knife-blades converted into saws: they were, moreover, watched by one trusty man in the same room with them, and another outside the door. During the previous day they had made a great outcry for water; and from a bucket, in which some had been carried to them, it appears that they succeeded in wrenching off the handle, which they broke in two. With these rough tools they commenced, as soon as they were locked up for the night, to make a hole in

ferral regions, and... but, as we cannot go much deeper, we pause, lest it should be said of us that

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

But a *propos* of all the characters, by whom they are performed? By Mr. Paul Bedford, in the respectable role of *Lucifer* himself, and an actor who, in that capacity, would not be likely to find his match; by Madame Proche Giubelei, not the *Alma Venus genetrix* of Byron, but the heroine *Alma* herself; by Mrs. H. P. Grattan as *Tinderina*, and of course susceptible to the sparks; and last, not least, Wieland the magical, himself, the master of all the slippery business of the night.

Can we not insinuate into this theatrical corner a portrait of this same twisting, twirling, winding, leaping, flying, vanishing, appearing, wrestling, wrangling, swinging, bounding, creeping, prancing, capering Wieland? the best melo-dramatic devil on the stage; the most fertile body-twister and limb-disposer of all the body-corporate of jumpers and clowns; the living episode of elasticity and india-rubber, bearing every sort of pressure with preternatural pliability, and still returning to his proper shape unhurt; in short, the one ever active and (probably for that reason) never passive, Wieland. Oh yes, he can squeeze in any where; and, therefore, he will squeeze in here! But, no! we cannot catch him yet. Either he has cut the wood-engraver, or the wood-engraver has not cut him; and in either case the light of his countenance is reserved for future illumination.

the wall of their room, large enough for a man to creep through. They previously seized and gagged the man in the room with them, and then worked away, in a quiet and dexterous manner, at the wall, placing the bricks noiselessly down on a blanket. They had also torn up other blankets, and muffled their irons to prevent the clinking. In the course of the night some of them succeeded in getting through the aperture, and had access to the back yard. At this juncture the man stationed outside their door thought he heard a clinking sound, and bawled most lustily to the one inside to know if all was right, and not receiving any answer, seized a piece, ran out into the yard and fired it. In an instant Mr. Gunn and all the constables inside and outside were on the move. The men also were not idle, for in an incredibly short space of time three or four were observed to have gained the summit of the penitentiary wall. A constable immediately levelled his piece and pulled the trigger, but the gun missed fire; two other constables then levelled their pieces and were about to fire, when the men who were on the wall called for quarter, and surrendered at discretion. They have since been very heavily ironed, and still more closely guarded, and, we understand, will shortly be sent down to Port Arthur. The sooner certainly the better, for they are all men whose characters are stained with the worst of crimes. Indeed, we are not without apprehensions of the most serious kind, that these men will yet prove a source of great trouble and annoyance, if not of absolute danger.

On Friday last the citizens of Hamburgh, in compliance with a proposal made to them by the senate, adopted a law by which the Jews are to be henceforth qualified to hold freehold property, and reside in any part of the dominions of the republic. Hitherto, Jews have been authorised to reside and hold property only in one or two streets of the city.

Meyerbeer has suffered a great domestic calamity. He has lost one of his brothers, scarcely 44 years of age. This brother, to whom he was much attached, was struck with apoplexy while walking in one of the streets of Berlin. He dragged himself home with difficulty, and died two days afterwards.

FLORICULTURE.



THE ORCHIS.

Of the singularly beautiful and interesting family of plants, of which we have one member figured above, the vastly greater proportion are natives of the tropical climates. Indeed, the teeming luxuriance of Brazil, and, for the most part, the line of coast extending at each side from it, furnish a countless supply of these curious vegetable productions. The *Orchis* tribe decrease in number and variety as we approach the northern climes, and in the arctic regions all traces of the family disappear. In Great Britain a few varieties exist, and these usually in low marshy situations, though the writer found, in one of his excursions, a very beautiful specimen of native *Orchis*, growing high and dry, on a hedge at Ivy-hill, near Aughnacloy, in Ireland. The subject of our sketch is one of the tropical *Orchideae* which form the glory of our conservatories. For the information of such of our readers as are not possessed of the means of cultivating the tropical *Orchideae*, we shall, by and by, detail the manner in which they are produced and sustained in this country; in the meantime we offer the strict botanical characteristics of the family. The perianth is superior, ringent, of six segments, in two rows, the three outer usually coloured, of which the odd one is uppermost, in consequence of a twisting of the ovary, and one, called the lip, is undermost; this last is often lobed, of a different form from the others, and very often spurred at the base. The stamens are three, united in a central column, the two lateral usually abortive and the central perfect, or the central abortive and the two lateral perfect, rarely are all perfect. The anthers are either persistent or deciduous, 2 or 4, or 8-celled. Pollen is either powdery, or cohering in waxy masses, either constantly adhering to a gland, or becoming loose in their cells. Ovary, one-celled, with three parietal placentas; style forming part of the column of the stamens. Stigma a viscid space in front of the column, communicating directly with the ovary, by a distinct open canal. Impregnation taking effect by absorption from the pollen masses, through the gland into the canal of the stigma. Capsule inferior, bursting with three valves and three ribs, very rarely baccate. Seeds parietal, very numerous. Testa loose, reticulated, contracted at each end, except in one or two genera. Albumen none. Embryo a solid undivided fleshy mass. We may mention that many of the *Orchis* tribe are not merely ornamental, but useful also; as vanilla is the fragrant seed-vessel of one species, while salip is made from the roots of certain European species, *Orchis mascula*, for instance. The flower above figured is represented twice the size of nature, and the maculae are brown on a yellow ground.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, Dec. 6, 1842.

Mon cher Monsieur.—Our winter may be now pronounced as regularly set in, and all those light and airy fashions which have predominated hitherto have given place to that attire which the exigencies of the season so imperatively demand. The employment of furs is become almost universal, and we see them attached to every portion of outer dress whereon such an ornament or such a trimming can be permitted. Large capes of ermine or of sable are in general use. There is now before me a most superb ermine cape, lined with pale blue satin; it has a small square collar turned back in such a way as to permit the blue lining to approach the face, and thus prevent the unfavourable effect which the dead white of the ermine would have upon the complexion. At the opening for the arms is to be found a pretty ornament of blue passementerie, terminated by a knot from which depends a tassel similar to the one which confines the collar. Nothing can exceed the elegant magnificence of this very beautiful, and, at the same time, very useful article; though it may, perhaps, be equalled in effect by the same arrangement in rose-coloured satin and sable, which I have also met with. I should here inform you that naked arms are all in fashion; with those who possess such personal advantages; and the style of dress adopted for evening toilettes goes far to set off a beautiful arm, as they have very small sleeves, plain, and little ornamented; the effect of which would prove, if proof could be possibly required, that simplicity is always the most beautiful and the most becoming of all adornments. But to the simple and beautiful effect of a bare arm I have lately seen an additional charm given in the shape of pretty velvet mittens, which agree deliciously with that particular style of dress. These are in velvet, black, violet, or green, with embroidery shaded upon the hand, and laced from the wrist to the upper part of the arm with small cords terminated with tassels. Black mittens of this sort, with cords of gold or green, or with cords of gold, are in charming taste, and amply supply the place of bracelets. It is said that the Empress of Russia has sent pearls and diamonds with which to mount similar cords, to be attached to some mittens, with which Mayer is about to furnish her Imperial Majesty. Berthes are also becoming exceedingly fashionable: they are made of lace, black, or white, as the case may be, open in front, the corners square and very high; they are now generally worn with all robes which have no collars. Many of these berthes are worn over velvet robes. The Venetian mantle is still very much in vogue, and is to be seen in velvet, satin, or Cashmere, and always appears to be effective. Let me however not forget to mention a very pretty robe de chambre in Cashmere, embroidered en soutache and silk, intermixed and lined with satin, and which is really very elegant. The robe Louis XVIII. is, however, the great novelty of the season, and I the more

particularly mention it as it is equally useful for half dress. This is a robe of organdie, having, on each side, in front of the petticoat, two quillings formed by a doubling between them in points de Venise, increasing in width towards the bottom, and leaving in the middle a sort of organdie, upon which are placed puffs of ribbon, or rather, as we should say, ribbons disposed in the same manner as the knots of the time of Louis XVIII. These same knots are upon the sleeves, and a berthe is worn around the corsage. Some of these robes, executed in little blue satin ribbons with blue fringes, or in white, with fringes of cabbage green, are really exquisitely pretty. Nothing further strikes me as being particularly new or very uncommon; perhaps, however, I may except some delicious redingotes in black satin, embroidered in velvet relief, or green velvet redingotes, surrounded by a description of corded braiding of a much paler green, which has a very pretty effect. Velvet flowers are still fashionable, as are also garlands of moss interlaced with rose buds, upon ball-room dresses; nor should it be forgotten that aigrettes of heron plumes and of marabouts in three shades are considered as amongst the more becoming novelties now in fashion.

HENRIETTE DE B.



LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

HOWARD v. GOSSETT AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff is a solicitor, and the action was brought to recover from the defendants, who are the officers of the House of Commons, compensation in damages for injury alleged to be sustained by the illegal entry and possession of plaintiff's house. The matter originated in Stockdale's case, and the facts have been frequently before the public. The damages were laid at £10,000. The jury retired, and, after an absence of half an hour, found the plaintiff, damages £100.

HUGGINS v. COATES.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of £1500, paid by him in the year 1826 to the defendant, who was formerly well known as "Romeo Coates," as the consideration for an annuity during the defendant's life. Mr. Platt, Mr. Archbold, and Mr. Grady, were for the plaintiff; and Mr. Hoggins, Mr. Winser, and Mr. Atherton, for the defendant. The payment for the first year was duly paid, but since 1827 no money had been received, the defendant having gone to Boulogne and remained there until a short time since, when he came over to Brighton, and was taken in execution on a judgment which had been obtained by the plaintiff against the defendant in respect of this annuity. The annuity was afterwards set aside, in consequence of some informality in the memorial of it, and it was to recover the amount of the consideration that this action was brought. Verdict for the plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

SIMON v. BALDWIN.

This was an action of libel brought by the plaintiff, a merchant of Jersey, against the defendant, the proprietor of the *Standard* newspaper. The alleged libel was contained in a letter signed "A Loyalist," published in the *Standard* on the 14th March last, and had reference to an imputation of fraudulent practices in the corn trade between Jersey and this country. It stated that the plaintiff was in the habit of importing corn from Prussia and France into the Channel Islands, as if for consumption there, and that on that ground it was admitted duty free, and that he afterwards exported the same corn to England as Jersey corn, whereby he also obtained an exemption from duty. The plaintiff denied that he had ever been guilty of such practices; and a witness was called, a resident in Jersey, who proved that the regulations in Jersey for the importation and exportation of corn were so strict as utterly to preclude the possibility of such a fraud being committed. Mr. Sergeant Channell having addressed the jury for the defendant, his lordship summed up, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £200.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

(Before Lord Abinger and a Special Jury.)

SMITH v. BOND.

This was an action to recover certain penalties under the 10th of Anne, for playing at a certain game called hazard. The statute enacted that all persons who lost money at gaming were entitled to recover it back by an action at law, provided they brought it within three months after their loss; but in the event of their failing to do so, any common informer could bring the action, and whatever penalties he recovered, one moiety was to be his, and the other was to go to the poor of the parish where the offence was committed, the penalties being the sum lost and three times its amount. Mr. Thesiger, Mr. Kelly, and Mr. Lush were for the plaintiff; Mr. Platt, Mr. Richards, Mr. Clarkson, and Mr. Butt conducted the defence. Mr. Thesiger addressed the jury on the part of the plaintiff, and after pointing out the penalties of the statute, said, without going into details, he would call witnesses before them to prove the infraction of it by the defendant. Mr. Benjamin Thompson examined by Mr. Kelly: I know the defendant, Mr. Joseph Bond. I was in his employment in the month of June last. He kept a house in St. James's-street known as the "Junior St. James's Club." There was much play at French hazard there. It was carried on in a room on the second floor, where there was a table for play. The defendant occasionally superintended. In his absence I did. The play was carried on mostly by counters, representing several sums of money. There was a bank, over which a groom porter presided. His duty was to call the main and chance, and to receive and give money. His name was Norton. There was also another person of the name of Starkie who assisted. He is the defendant's (Mr. Bond's) nephew. The game of French hazard is played with a dice and box. Being asked to explain how the game was played, he said—"If, for instance, a player calls a main of seven, and throws five, he continues to throw until he either throws seven or five. If he throws the former first, the bank draws in the money, and if the latter, the cactor or thrower. I recollect a Mr. Breddell coming to the club on the 2nd of June, 1841. He played at French hazard, and lost £7 in cash, and his draft for £200. He gave me the draft on a slip of paper. I waited on him the following morning, and he gave me a regular printed check on his bankers, the amount of which I received and paid over to Mr. Bond, the defendant. On the 11th of June, 1841, I recollect Captain Courtney coming to the house, and losing £100 in cash, and on the 14th he came again and lost the same amount in cash, and also his draft on the London and Westminster Bank for £200, which I handed over to the defendant; and on the 26th of the same month he returned again, and on that occasion he lost £170 in cash, and his check for £1150, which were handed over to Mr. Bond. On the 29th of June Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope came, and lost £5 in cash, and a £50 draft on Herries and Co., bankers, St. James's-street, but I do not know whether it was paid or not. On the 10th of August subsequent I recollect Mr. Breddell coming again and losing £200, for which I received his check, which was paid the subsequent morning. On the 25th of August the Marquis of Conyngham came and lost £500, for which he gave his bill to Mr. Bond, which I heard was paid. On the 27th Lord Cantilupe lost £400, cash £200, and a bill for £200, which he held of the defendant Bond. On the 29th General Churchill lost £50, for which he gave a draft on his agents, Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, which was paid. On the 3rd of December the Marquis of Conyngham again visited the house, and lost £500, for which he gave his bill. Cross-examined: I live at Chelsea, on my own means. I know not who the plaintiff is. I have not the slightest interest in the present inquiry. I know a person of the name of Fearon. I never applied to him to make false dice. The defendant and I had some differences. I sued him. I never, in the presence of Mr. Massey Stanley, asked a person of the name of Smith to make false dice. The money which Captain Courtney lost he paid in Bank of England notes. I never was charged with not paying over to the defendant the amount of a dinner bill which Captain Duff paid. I did pay it over to the defendant in the coffee-room, along with £5 which Captain Duff had lost at hazard. Charles Andrew Breddell, Esq., of Eaton-square, Pimlico, corroborated the last witness, and produced the two checks for £200, which he had lost at the defendant's house. Captain Courtney was next called, and stated that he had only visited the house four times, and had lost several hundred pounds, but had no precise recollection of losing the particular sum of £100, as stated in the declaration. A clerk from Cox and Greenwood's proved the payment of the £50 check on the part of General Churchill, to a person of the name of Starkie, the nephew of the defendant. The Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Cantilupe, and Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope were called, and not appearing, Mr. Platt addressed the jury on the part of the defendant, and contended that if even they believed Thompson, the plaintiff's witness, in point of law he could not recover, inasmuch as the declaration charged the defendant with receiving money for gambling in the parish of St. James, whereas the payment of the money took place in the City, and he requested his lordship to reserve the point. His lordship expressed a doubt how far the point would avail the defendant. The learned counsel having concluded a most eloquent address, Lord Abinger most elaborately summed up the evidence. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, found a verdict for the plaintiff on five counts in the declaration, and for the defendant on all the others. The damages, including the penalties, were for £3508.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Lord George Loftus, son of the Marquis of Ely, appeared from the Queen's Prison, to be discharged. Three creditors had entered notice of opposition,

but did not appear. Some inquiry was made as to property left by the insolvent at an hotel in Brussels, and it appeared that he had not been out on bail. His counsel said he had been eleven months in prison, and added that all the *bona fide* debts would be paid, but there were certain persons in the schedule for bill transactions that it would be a pity his father's property should be used to pay; his father had already paid £13,000 of his debts. Mr. Commissioner Harris remarked that the debts in the aggregate were set forth at £152,000. Counsel corrected the commissioner. The debts were in the aggregate but £15,000, and they were, of course, entered over and over again. The court ordered his discharge.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

(Before the Recorder.)

Francis Rugg, 60, widow; Henry Rugg, 28, baker; George Nathaniel Stephens, 36, tailor; James Moland, alias Leeson, alias Christopher; James Rugg, 36, porter; and Thomas Morris, 54, shoemaker, who were on Saturday convicted of a misdemeanour, in having, by false pretences, defrauded the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery of the sum of £40, were, on Monday morning, sentenced as follows:—James Moland and G. N. Stephens, as being the chief conspirators in the fraud, to seven years' transportation; Thomas Morris and Henry Rugg, to one year's imprisonment, without hard labour; Francis Rugg, one year's imprisonment, without hard labour; and it was ordered that Henry Rugg, being in an ill state of health, should not be put to hard labour until he recovered.

Jeremiah Driscoll, 20, William Smith, 20, and Peter Francis, 28, were charged with a misdemeanour, in unlawfully obtaining from Johannah Diedrich Lohmann, four half-crowns, his moneys. Mr. Payne was instructed for the defendants. It appeared, from the testimony of several witnesses, that the prisoners had hit upon an ingenious method of raising the wind. Smith and Francis were Germans, and they got hold of some of their countrymen who were in needy circumstances, and looking for employment, and introduced them to the other prisoner, who was represented to be the foreman of some public establishment, and who was in a position to get them situations if they paid him a certain sum. By this representation the defendants succeeded, in several instances, in getting small sums of money from poor fellows who were seeking employment. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended Smith to mercy, on the ground that they believed he had not taken so active a share in the frauds as the other prisoners. The Recorder, having commented in appropriate terms upon the heartlessness of the defendants' conduct, sentenced Francis and Driscoll to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen calendar months, and Smith to twelve months of the same punishment.

Samuel Barnard, alias Samuel Barnard Russell, was charged with having obtained a quantity of goods under false pretences. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was ordered to be imprisoned, and kept at hard labour in the House of Correction for six calendar months.

Samuel Heyelden was charged with wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Wilde conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Doane appeared for the defendant. It appeared that a person named Mooley had adopted legal proceedings against another named Arnold, the present prosecutor, and the defendant was employed to serve him with a copy of a writ. He afterwards made an affidavit that he had done so. Mr. Arnold, and some members of his family, swore positively that the statement made by the defendant was false; and it also appeared that he admitted, when taken into custody, that he did not serve the writ upon Arnold. A witness was called on behalf of the defendant, who swore that on the day referred to in his affidavit he saw him give a copy of a writ to a person who he said was Arnold, the defendant in the action. The prosecutor was recalled, and he said the prisoner had been in his company a hundred times, and that it was impossible he could have mistaken any one else for him. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six calendar months.

SENTENCES.—In the course of the day judgment was pronounced upon a number of prisoners, and some were brought up to have their sentences revised. Subjoined are the principal adjudications during the sitting of the Court:—To be transported for seven years, 50; for ten years, 16; for fourteen years, 1; for fifteen years, 2. Imprisonment and hard labour for two years, 5; for eighteen months, 1; for one year, 15; and a great many to shorter terms.

The Court, at its rising, adjourned to Monday next, the 12th instant, when the December Sessions commence, at ten o'clock in the morning.

SURREY SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Puckle and a full bench of Magistrates.)

George Matham, a young man of respectable connexions, his father being a wealthy farmer in Essex, surrendered on Tuesday morning in court. The prisoner was indicted for stealing, on the 20th of November, from the person of John Carlton Nicholson, at Walworth, a banker's check for the amount of £4 6s., the property of Messrs. Nicholson and Hicks, wine-merchants. Mr. Charnock appeared for the prisoner, and called a witness to prove that his client had not taken the check with any felonious intent, but that he had taken it for the purpose of restoring it to the prosecutor on the following day, and was absolutely in search of him when the policeman came and took him into custody. The learned counsel called a host of witnesses to character. The jury, after a short deliberation, acquitted the prisoner; upon which the chairman addressing him, said that he was very fortunate to have escaped conviction, for the count was in possession of a document of which there was little doubt he was the writer, and which, had it been received in evidence, would surely have led to a very different result to that which the trial had taken. The prisoner then bowed and left the dock.

POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—Deputy Peacock and some other gentlemen of the corporation waited upon the Lord Mayor for the purpose of complaining to his lordship of the shooting upon the Artillery-ground at Woolwich. The deputy said, that on the day before, in passing by the Woolwich Artillery-ground in one of the Star Company's boats, a ball passed over the raised ground into the river, within a few yards of the bows of the vessel. He considered that if the ball had passed a little nearer to him very great destruction would have taken place. The captain of the Howe vessel had undergone a similar hazard as he passed some time ago, and two or three years since the head of a waterman was actually blown off from the gunnery at Woolwich. The Lord Mayor said he had never heard of such a calamity, and asked whether it was generally known. Deputy Peacock said it certainly ought to have been made known, and he did not know how it could have been concealed from the public knowledge. Mr. Hobler said, that complaints had been made of the danger arising from the practice in the Artillery-ground, and that a representation to the authorities was always efficacious in putting a stop to it. One of the deputations to the Lord Mayor said, that bombs often struck the opposite bank of the river. The Lord Mayor said, that the practice ought not to extend to the river, and that he should at once write to the Ordnance Department upon the subject.

GUILDHALL.—Jane Jones, aged 34, a native of Merionethshire, was charged with begging, before Sir Peter Laurie, on Monday, and expressing a wish to go home, if she could get a pair of shoes, Sir Peter discharged her and gave her an order for a pair. Shortly after she came back to say she could not think of leaving London, unless she had a pair of new stockings. Sir Peter refused to extend the order, and she rejected it, and it was torn up. On Thursday she renewed her application, but required shoes only. Mr. Alderman Copeland would not now even yield those. Upon leaving the room she smashed a pane of glass, of the value of 7s., and was immediately charged with the wilful damage. Mr. Alderman Copeland told her he should not indulge her wish to go to prison. Her proper course was to apply to some union for relief. The prisoner, on being discharged, smashed a second pane in the outer office. Mr. Alderman Copeland then committed her to Bridewell for two months.

CLERKENWELL.—Henry Stanhope Winkworth, alias Dr. Henry Stanhope, a monster in human shape, who has undergone numerous examinations before Mr. Coombe, charged with a series of offences, was again placed at the bar. Mr. Justin appeared for the prosecution, and stated that he could bring forward at the least fifty cases of robbery committed by the prisoner under most cruel circumstances. The prisoner, it will be recollected, took apartments a few months back at Mr. Menzies, in Charles-street, Clerkenwell, and on the same evening he stole from his landlord's sleeping-room two watches, value forty guineas, with which he defamed. Other similar robberies have, since he was in custody, also been charged against him; and to-day there were two fresh ones—one of plundering Mr. Bruce, of 36, Wakefield-street, Clerkenwell, in whose house he had taken lodgings, of a quantity of jewellery; and another of obtaining from Mr. Egg, the gun-maker of Pall-mall, a brace of duelling pistols under false pretences. It also appeared that the prisoner had been guilty of the most heartless depravity in inveigling the affections of numerous respectable females and afterwards deserting them when he had accomplished his abominable purposes. The magistrate said, fortunately for society, his career of infamy would now be cut short, and he fully committed him to Newgate.

Mr. Elliot, a country attorney, was brought up by the master, overseers, and other officers of the Islington workhouse, as a person unfit to remain at large, because of the unsoundness of his intellect. Several witnesses were examined, who deposed to various eccentricities on the part of the accused, but as it appeared that his conduct was perfectly harmless, the magistrate ordered him to be discharged. [We extract the above from the daily papers, but shrewdly suspect that either the magistrate or the reporter has made a mistake. A "harmless attorney" involves a contradiction in terms.]

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—An inquest was held before Mr. Wakley, at the White Bear, Little Gray's-inn-lane, on Mary Ann Salmon, aged 56, widow of a naval officer. It appeared from the evidence of Anne Smith,

the landlady, and Jane Jones, a lodger, at a house in Saffron-hill, where the deceased had been compelled through poverty to live during these last six months, that the landlady had frequently given her food, as she had not common necessities. Her complaints were frequent that her friends, who were well off, would not assist her, although she had frequently written to them, but received no replies. Her husband, she said, was a captain in the navy, and had been dead six years. Although deceased had been advised to go into the workhouse, she objected, saying she would rather starve. On Friday, she said she had not tasted food for three days. Monday morning, as she had not been seen for three days, Mrs. Smith knocked at her room door, which was locked, but, receiving no answer, the door was burst open, and deceased was discovered lying in bed, coiled up and quite dead. A surgeon was of opinion deceased had been dead two days, and from a post mortem examination, he considered that she died from want of nourishment, and a verdict to that effect was returned.

A SOLDIER DROWNED OFF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.—On Tuesday night an inquest was taken before Mr. Payne, at Bakers'-hall, Harp-lane, Tower-street, on view of the body of Duncan M'Crae, aged 28, a private in the Scotch Grenadier Guards, who was drowned off the Custom-house. It appeared that the deceased had received a furlough for 32 days, and that it was his intention to have gone to Scotland last Monday, by the Earl Grey steamer, to see his mother. Last Saturday night he drank too freely with his friends, and about eleven o'clock was almost insensible. Between twelve and one o'clock a man saw deceased going down the waterman's way, off the Custom-house, towards the river, and soon afterwards he was heard to exclaim "Oh, oh." He was not taken from his unfortunate position until he had lost his life. Deceased had been four years in the regiment, and was a good soldier. He had been paid his money in advance, amounting to nearly £3, which he had sewn up in his epaulettes. Verdict, "Accidental death."

Another inquest was held the same day, on the body of a gunner in the Royal Artillery, whose body was found in the river off Woolwich. A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A GENTLEMAN OF FORTUNE.—Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest on Tuesday at the Ship Tavern, Hampstead, on the body of John Nicholson, Esq., aged 58, a gentleman of independent property, who destroyed himself by cutting his throat. Mr. John Henry Robertson, of No. 4, Alfred-street, Hampstead, stated that on Saturday morning, about nine o'clock, Mrs. Nicholson came to witness's residence in a state of great alarm, saying that her husband had cut his throat, and begging of him to go for Mr. Johnson, a surgeon. Witness immediately went to his house, and found he had gone to the deceased's. The deceased, upon witness's arriving there, was lying on the floor at the foot of his bed; blood was issuing from a wound on the right side of his neck, under the ear. He died within ten minutes after witness's arrival. He (witness) afterwards found a carving-knife with spots of blood on it; blood was also on the floor. The deceased had been on good terms with his family, but had been much troubled for some time past with the gout, and at intervals was much depressed in spirits. Mr. E. Johnson, surgeon, of Alfred-street, said the wound in his throat was about four inches long and half an inch deep; the principal artery had been divided, and he died in about ten minutes. On the Thursday night, witness was called in, and the deceased was labouring under *delirium tremens*. He asked his wife for his razor, and was under a delusion that policemen were at the foot of his bed, and wanted to take him away to be hanged. On those occasions he said he would rather cut his throat. The coroner said there was no doubt he was insane at the time of the commission of the act, and the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

INDIA AND CHINA.—The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains the despatches received by the last overland mail by Government; they do not, however, add anything important to the details published by us in this impression. It also contains a Treasury warrant, directing that, "on every letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, posted in or addressed to the Duchy of Oldenburg, transmitted between any part of the United Kingdom and Oldenburg, conveyed between the United Kingdom and Oldenburg direct by packet-boat or private ship, or via the territories of Hamburg, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them (conveyed direct by packet-boat or private ship between the United Kingdom and the territories of Hamburg, Hanover, and Bremen, or any of them), there shall be charged and taken, in lieu of the present rates of postage, a uniform rate of British postage of sixpence."

We learn from St. Petersburg that an imperial ukase has been published there, reducing the period of service in the army to ten years. This measure is said to have been adopted as a check upon desertion; the convention between Russia and Prussia for the mutual surrender of deserters being at an end.

The Post-office Treaty between the Austrian Government and that of Baden has just been ratified on both sides.

During the last month, the amount paid into the savings' bank of Paris was 2,771,468fr., by 19,557 persons, of whom 2513 were new depositors. The amount of reimbursements was 2,216,000fr.

A case of plague has been reported somewhere in the neighbourhood, and, of course, the Consuls issue foul bills of health. There has been a good deal of fever lately in Alexandria.

THE WEST INDIES.—The royal mail-steamer Solway, from the West Indies, freight 162,500 dollars, arrived at Falmouth on Saturday last. She arrived at Bermuda 14th Nov., Fayal 26th, and sailed 27th. Passengers—Miss Smith; Captain Maude, 33rd; Captain Lodder, 59th Regiment; F. S. Morphy, Esq., Mrs. Morphy, and four children; Lieut. Brady, R.N.; Messrs. Isaacs, Lang, Manuel Losseveini, De la Torre Mercantelli, Nobo, and F. and T. Griller.

We have no particulars of the state of affairs in Syria. The belief here is, that both Druse and Maronite will hold together to expel the Turks from the mountains, and then Syria may again be put under the care of Mehemet Ali.

Sir James Graham will not (we understand) attend the Privy Council at Windsor on this day, in consequence of Lady Graham and the family of the Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department having lately had an attack of scarlet fever, from the effects of which, however, we are happy to say they are fast recovering.

ACCIDENT IN THE LOWTHER-ARCADE.—On Tuesday morning a youth named West, seventeen years of age, the nephew of Mr. West, of the Lowther-arcade, Strand, fell from the first floor window to the pavement below, falling upon his head. The unfortunate youth was instantly conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where it was ascertained that, in addition to a fractured skull, he had sustained a violent concussion of the brain. He lies in a hopeless state.

THE FIRE IN FRIDAY-STREET.—For several days past the chief officers attached to the City police force have been actively engaged, under the direction of the Commissioner, in tracing out, but without success, a clerk of the name of John Snowden, on a charge of robbing his employers, Messrs. Harvey, Brand, and Co., Scotch shawl-merchants, of Friday-street, Cheapside, and also on suspicion of having wilfully attempted to burn down their warehouse. The partners having questioned the accused, were not satisfied with his explanations, and were about sending to the Mansion House for an officer, when he contrived to leave the warehouse unobserved, and has not since been heard of, carrying with him notes to the amount, it is said, of £500. Information of the robbery has been forwarded throughout the country, offering a reward of £50 for his apprehension. He is described as being five feet eight inches high, fair hair and whiskers, and in age about thirty-nine years.

FATAL EFFECTS OF TERROR.—A young man was committed last week to Bridewell from Guildhall by Alderman Farebrother, on a charge of having broken a window in the shop of Messrs. Doudney, of Fleet-street. The worthy magistrate declared his intention of seeking an old act of parliament, by which, he believed, "flogging at the cart's tail" might be inflicted at the termination of his imprisonment. The accused appeared in good health when charged at the police-office, but on arriving at the prison he became very ill, and, gradually sinking, died at an early hour on Sunday morning.

THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

CLIFDEN-HOUSE.—Among the visitors to Miss Burdett Coutts in the last week were the Earl of Wiltshire, Lord Sudeley, Sir Edmond, Lady, and Misses Antrobus; Sir Gore, Lady, and Miss Ouseley; Hon. Miss Vernon, Mr. Morier, Mr. and Miss Majoribanks, Mr. Clarence Braddy, Miss Langham, Captain Otway, Sir Francis and Miss Burdett, Rev. Edward Neale, Rev. Joseph Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Pullen, Mr. Edward Majoribanks, Mr. Colthurst, Rev. Mr. Ellis and Mr. Young. The party broke up on Tuesday, when Miss Burdett Coutts returned to town.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.—Madame Celeste, on her re-appearance since her return from America, was received on Wednesday night by a house crowded in every part with enthusiastic applause.

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF MUNSTER.—This lamented lady has not long survived her ill-fated husband, having died at her house in Portland-place on Saturday last. Her ladyship, Mary Wyndham, was daughter of the late Earl of Egremont, and married her late husband in October 1819, whom she survived not quite nine months. Several children, including the Earl of Munster, who is in his 19th year, survive their parents.

STRATHFIELDSAYE.—The Duke of Wellington is enjoying the society of a few select friends, among whom are Lord and Lady Mahon, who have arrived from Walmer, where they had been staying since they left Walmer Castle. The Duke is in excellent health, and rides 30 miles occasionally to meet the Vine hounds, with which pack his Grace regularly hunts.

THE MADRIGAL.—The word *Madrigal* has puzzled musical etymologists. Various derivations have been given to it, but they are all conjectural, and none of them satisfactory. The word, by the old Italian writers, was applied to a particular kind of poetry as well as to a particular kind of music. Now the word is used only in a musical sense; and may be described as a composition for voices only, united to a short poem of an amorous and tender cast, but embracing an extensive range of sentiment and expression. The harmony is generally in three, four, five, or six parts, and of very elaborate structure, abounding in points of imitation, fugue, and canon, and displaying all the resources of counterpoint. No principal or predominant air is given to any one of the parts; but they are all blended and interwoven with each other with consummate art and ingenuity, forming a tissue of the most refined and delicate harmony, while the phrases of melody, with which each voice mingles in the conversation, are smooth, graceful and united to the expression of the words. Such are the madrigals of the great Italian and English masters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The Madrigalian age was of very short duration. It began in the reign of Elizabeth and terminated in that of her successor. The last collection of madrigals appears to be that of Ward's, published in 1613, only five-and-twenty years after the first publication of Italian Madrigals in this country. That brief period saw the creation of an immense body of vocal harmony which is now the glory of England. From that time, English music fell into decay. The troubled reign of Charles the First was followed by temporary destruction of the fine arts under the stern rule of Cromwell; and the restoration of the monarchy introduced the frivolous and vitiated taste which then prevailed in France. When, at length, music was regenerated by the genius of Purcell, it assumed new shapes. The madrigal was abandoned as a form of musical composition, and the treasures of the preceding century were buried in oblivion. In this state they remained till nearly the present time. We ourselves can say that we have witnessed the revival of the madrigal. There were always a few lovers of the olden time, who kept it in a state of feeble existence. To them we owe the formation of a Madrigal Society, which was founded in 1741 by John Immyms, an obscure amateur, to whose name it has given celebrity. This society, for more than a century, has pursued the even tenor of its way, through all the changes of taste and fashion, and often on the verge of dissolution. Its present flourishing situation is now well known; and the beautiful music which it has contributed to preserve is daily better and better understood, and more and more generally cultivated.—*Mainzer's Musical Time.*

MODERN MISSIONARIES.—A man who is more fond of novelty than of honest labour, or of always being called plain Tom, or Dick, having a good stock of self-conceit, transforms himself into a preacher—he then expects to be styled Mr. Thomas, or perhaps the Reverend Mr. Thomas, to be excused from work, and to look almost like a gentleman. I fear such motives as these may stimulate some for missionaries, both at home and abroad. When these are invited to the houses of the affluent, courted and caressed by people of the first characters, laden with gifts and presents, &c., considering what human nature is, I cannot wonder if this sudden transition from obscurity to honour and public notice has a tendency to turn their heads and make them think themselves persons of no small consequence.—*John Newton, Rector of Mary's, Woolnoth.*

BURKE.—The writer in "Lights and Shadows of Whigs and Tories," after giving that eminent man full credit for his public talents and deserts, observes: "Never was a man so inconsistent with himself: the writings of the last seven years of his life appear to have been in reply to his former productions. A few painful reflections intrude. If Burke had the philosophy of Cassius, it is to be feared he had also the 'itching palm.' When his party was in office, the place he selected was that of Paymaster to the Forces, which yielded an income of ten thousand a year, and required but little toil. When he joined Pitt he was rewarded by a pension of three thousand a year for three lives. This was not all: with the baseness of a Saxon deserter, he fired on the ranks from which he fled, renounced all his former friendships, reviled Fox, advised his impeachment, although, not ten years previously, he had pronounced on him one of the most highly-wrought panegyrics in the English language, and declared it to have been the fruit of 'twenty years' meditation.' On his death-bed he refused to see Fox. Where was his philosophy? Where his Christianity?" Plutarch says, "Prosperity is no just scale—adversity is the true balance to weigh friends."

WHYS AND WHENS.—Why is a pig in a parlour like a house on fire? Because the sooner it's put out the better.—When is

a lady like a trout? When she takes a fly that brings her to the bank.—Why is the sun like a good loaf? Because it's light when it rises.—Why is a bird a greedy creature? Because it never eats less than a peck.—Why is a temperance medal like an umbrella? Because it keeps you dry.—When is a fowl's neck like a bell? When it's rung for dinner.—Why isn't a boy like a pretty bonnet? Because one becomes a woman, the other does not.—Why is killing bees like a confession? Because you unbuzz'em.—*Punch.*

"You are a great goose, sir," said a young lady to a patient and witty lover. "You're a little duck," was the reply.

A BRITO-INDIAN LUCULLUS.—Brigadier Arnold, of the army of the Indus, having been long suffering under a liver complaint, breathed his last at Cabul, shortly after our arrival there. This officer was distinguished for his qualities as a *bon vivant*, and having laid in a good store of necessaries for the campaign, was the only one almost who fared well amidst the general privations. He kept an excellent table along the route, and an invitation to it was always regarded as amongst the lucky chances by which fortune signified her favour. Good living could not, however, protect the general against disease, and he fell ill at Candahar of a malady which is often said to be the result of it. He was carried from Candahar to Cabul in a palanquin, and took no part whatever in the events which occurred between those places. His remains were interred in the Armenian burial-ground outside the walls of the city, and his effects were publicly sold by auction a few days after. The general had left Bengal with about eighty camels laden with baggage and necessaries, of which about five and twenty remained at the time of the sale. His trunks were filled with quantities of plate, a goodly provision of snuff and cigars, and such an immense stock of linen that it occupied two days of sale. His cooking apparatus was elaborate and ingenious, and we could not help wondering at the uses to which the infinite varieties of small and curious articles of which it was composed were devoted. The prices at which these effects were sold will appear incredible to the European reader; but it must be remembered that it was the scarcity, in fact the almost total impossibility of getting them, that enhanced their value. The cigars sold at the rate of about two shillings and sixpence each, the snuff at ten shillings an ounce; a few bottles of beer, a liquor of which no other officer in the army possessed a drop, at thirty shillings each; and some choice wines at from three to four pounds the bottle. The other things brought proportionate prices, the shirts fetching from thirty to forty shillings each. The amount realised at this sale must have been enormous.—*Taylor's Scenes and Adventures in Afghanistan.*

GEOLOGICAL CHRONOMETER.—The *Athenæum* gives an abstract of a paper, read by Mr. Lyell to the Geological Society, which affords some data for guessing at the period when the mastodon lived, the gigantic quadruped whose bones are found in the soil in various parts of North America. Near Goat Island, which is close to the Falls of Niagara, and at the whirlpool, which is four miles farther down, Mr. Lyell found a fluvial deposit, 40 feet thick at the latter locality, consisting of beds of sand, and containing many recent shells, with remains of the mastodon. When the deposit was formed by the river, its waters must have been 300 feet higher than at present. It follows, that the deep channel from the whirlpool to Goat's Island was then uncut, and that the falls were below the whirlpool. Hence, it appears, that since the bones of the mastodon were deposited in these beds, the falls have receded, according to maps in our possession, four miles, and possibly much more; for when the deposit was formed, the falls may have been, not at the whirlpool, but some miles below it. According to an estimate made some years ago, the falls recede, by undermining the rock, about a yard per annum; but Mr. Lyell assigns a foot as the more probable amount; and, as they have receded in this case four miles, or twenty thousand feet, we may infer that twenty thousand years have elapsed since the bones were deposited in the fluvial sediment, and since the animal lived. If the estimated rate of recession is accurate, the time cannot be less than this; but it may be more. The result, though wanting precision, is not without its value; and there is little doubt that, by the aid of such natural chronometers as Niagara Falls, and other means, we shall by and by be able to measure by centuries geological periods of the length of which at present we can form no distinct conception. Mr. Lyell also describes the boulder formation of the borders of Lakes Erie and Ontario, and in the valley of the St. Lawrence, as far down as Quebec. Marine shells were observed in this drift, in several localities, at Montreal attaining a height probably exceeding 500 feet above the level of the sea. Similar shells were found as far south as the western and eastern shores of Lake Champlain. They are all northern species, and imply a former colder climate. Rocks in contact with the drift are smoothed and furrowed, as beneath the drift in Northern Europe.—*Scotsman.*

A TURKISH TRAGEDY.—An event lately occurred at Constantinople which, under ordinary circumstances, would have passed unnoticed. This was the death of Saliha Sultana, sister to the Sultan, and wife of Halil Pacha. The barbarous seraglio law (which dooms to death all male issue of the imperial collateral branches, and which Sultan Mahmoud abolished, in a moment of agony at the death of his favourite daughter, Biehr ou Mah, who, being pregnant, swallowed drugs in order to anticipate the terrible mandate,) was recently revived, and the infant son of Saliha Sultana, after being allowed to live forty-eight hours, was strangled almost in the mother's arms. This barbarous act produced the most violent effects upon the poor mother, who had flattered herself that her child's life would be saved. Hysterics, fever, and delirium ensued, and after lingering about two months, she expired on Saturday. The premature death of this princess, will, it is to be hoped, produce due effect upon the mind of the Sultan, whose benevolence and kind disposition are universally acknowledged. These events can be no longer kept secret. To the many causes of antipathy and animosity against the Turkish empire, will be added these well-founded accusations. Acts like these, contrary in spirit and in letter to the Koran and sacred writings, can find no precedent, no excuse, either in the religion or laws of the country. They had their rise in the barbarous policy of Sultan Suleiman in the sixteenth century. They were the work of a despot in a semi-barbarous age. The progress of civilization in Turkey, and the spirit of the times, forbid a continuation of these horrors. Doubtless Abdoul Mesdjid, who has not yet assumed a title as an appendage to his name, will hasten to abolish this atrocious system of child murder, and thus justly earn the designation of the "merciful," a more noble title than that of his father, the "victorious." The young Sultana's remains were interred with great pomp on Saturday, in the splendid mausoleum of the late Sultan, her father, near the "burned column."

At seven o'clock on Monday night, during the thick fog, a tide-waiter, named Joseph Butler, doing duty in the London Docks, fell from the Quay into the Hermitage-basin, near High-street, Wapping. The alarm was immediately raised that a man had gone overboard, and the police constables on the beat procured the drags and endeavoured to save the custom-house officer, but did not succeed. About half-an-hour afterwards Inspector Walker, of the Thames Police, dragged up the body, and he immediately conveyed it to the dock station, where it was stripped and immersed in a bath, always kept warm for such purposes, and medical aid was called and the usual restorative means used, but without success.

THE FOG.—The fog, which was "bad enough" on Tuesday, deepened in intensity during the latter part of Wednesday night, and so completely enveloped the Strand and all other parts adjacent to the Thames next morning in its dusky and impenetrable mantle, as to have literally converted day into night. The gas was turned on in all the shops, and candles were obliged to be used to carry on the necessary business of the day. We find that it was the same on Tuesday in Paris. We fear that many accidents must necessarily have taken place from unavoidable collisions on the river (especially), as well as in the streets and roads of and about the metropolis.

THE FOG IN PARIS.—A thick fog has enveloped Paris for the last few days. It commenced on Saturday about noon, and gradually increased toward the evening, when objects could scarcely be recognised at 15 or 20 paces distance. It entered the theatres so effectually as to incommode the audience, and the omnibuses on certain lines were obliged to go at a walking pace. On Sunday it cleared up partially towards the middle of the day, but returned in the evening. On Monday, it continued all day, and increased in the evening, particularly in the Champs-Élysées, where the lamps could be barely seen across the road.

BADNESS OF THE TIMES.—On Thursday last, at a petty session for the parishes of St. Martin and St. Margaret, Westminster, upwards of 800 warrants of distress were signed by the magistrates for those two parishes alone.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the Grand Junction Canal Company, held on Tuesday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, the report stated that the net tonnages for the half year ending June were £10,276 less than in the preceding six months—a falling off attributable to the general depression of trade in the country. A dividend of £3 10s. was declared for the half year.

PRIZE FIGHT.—Another of these exhibitions took place on Tuesday last. The combatants were Freeman, the American giant, whose name has been several times before the public of late, and a man named Perry, known as the "Slasher" among the fraternity of the ring. The battle was to have come off near Sawbridgeworth, in Suffolk, but the local magistrates having got scent of the affair, the parties concerned, as well as several hundred spectators, were compelled to shift their quarters. The Eastern Counties Railway afforded an easy means of transit into an adjoining county, a few miles distant, and the ring was again pitched before four o'clock. The fight now commenced in earnest, and after belabouring each other for one hour and twenty minutes, the seconds declared it a drawn battle, as night had set in, and neither of the men could see each other distinctly. It is generally believed that the transatlantic champion had the best of it.

On Wednesday night, Mr. Nathan, the Jew, residing in St. George's-circus, Southwark, expired from the injuries he received on the afternoon of Friday last at the auction-rooms, in Great Marlborough-street. Three persons are in custody to await the result of a coroner's inquest, before Mr. Payne, the city coroner.

The present charter of the Bank of England dates from the 1st of August, 1834, and is for 21 years, but gives by the fifth clause, an option to the Government of putting an end to the charter upon giving one year's notice within six months after the expiration of ten years from the above date; and the charter might, consequently, be reclaimed early in the year 1846. If that period is passed over, the charter will go on to the full term, expiring in 1855; after which, if no new charter is entered into, the exclusive privileges may be terminated at any time by giving a year's notice.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.—It will be recollected that in the course of the last few months, and during the mayoralty of Sir J. Pirie, circumstances transpired on different occasions in the police court in which that worthy baronet presided, which called the attention of the public to some of the results of the operations of the above society, placing it in a very unfavourable light before the country, and rendering an explanation on the part of the association imperatively necessary. It appears that the consulting council, as it is termed, held a meeting on Wednesday, at the office of the society in New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for the purpose of forming a committee of inquiry into the charges made against it, and of endeavouring to reinstate itself in the favourable opinion of those parties to whom it looked for support, as well as of those for whose benefit it was professedly principally established.

Captain Loch, R.N., who is distinguished in the despatches of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir W. Parker, is son of James Loch, Esq., M.P.

LUNACY.—It appears that the number of cases of insanity in this country have been more than tripled within the last 20 years. The total number of lunatics in England is as follows:—Lunatics 6806, idiots, 5741—together, 12,547; but allowing for defective returns, the number may be taken at 14,000—an average of one to every thousand of the population. In Wales, lunatics 133, idiots, 763; total, 896; and adding for parishes that have made no returns, they might be set down at a thousand—a proportion of one to eight hundred. Scotland has 2,653 insane persons, or one to about 700. In Ireland the number of lunatics and idiots exceeds 8000.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, Friday.—(Before Lord Denman and a Special Jury.)—**BAKER v. WILKINSON.**—**LIBEL.**—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, High Sheriff of Rutlandshire, against the defendant, proprietor of the *Leicester Herald*, for an alleged libel published in that journal on the 16th of April last. It appeared that the plaintiff was a member of the Walton Agricultural Society, and some disputes having taken place respecting the age and feeding of a steer which plaintiff had exhibited, he was requested to produce his stock book, which he did, but it only contained a few pages. Some meetings took place on the subject at Stamford and Leicester. On the 16th of April, in a notice to correspondents, appeared the article which formed the ground of the present action; the writer stated that he had been in the employ of Mr. Baker, the plaintiff, but had left six years since; that the stock or herd-book of that gentleman consisted not of six or seven pages, but about 300 pages. This was the substance of the paragraph complained of.—The Solicitor-General and Mr. M. D. Hill were counsel for the plaintiff; Mr. Fitzroy Kelly and Mr. Whitehurst appeared for the defendant.—Lord Denman summed up. His lordship said he thought, under the circumstances of the case, it was to be regretted that the present action had been brought; but it was for the jury to say whether or not the plaintiff was entitled to damages.—The jury then retired, and, after being in consultation for several hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, forty shillings damages.

POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXII.



THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

The Duke of Buckingham, whose portrait is peculiarly fitted to fill a place in the gallery of a number of our journal, which, we hope, we have made especially interesting to our agricultural readers, is better known in the world of politics by the title of Marquis of Chandos, under which he sat in the House of Commons, than by the title he bears as the inheritor of a ducal coronet and a seat in the House of Peers. As the Marquis of Chandos he first entered public life; as the Marquis of Chandos he attached himself to, and on all occasions advocated, the agricultural interest—an interest which is more comprehensive than almost any other, since what class, trade, profession, or even dignity, is not affected by it? All men are not philosophers, but all men may say with the philosophic Jacques of Shakspeare, that they "do live by food;" the pursuit that provides the means whereby they live cannot therefore be uninteresting to any one section of society. This was recognised as a truth at a very early period in the history of mankind; we have no older record of his acts than the one which says "the profit of the earth is for all; the king himself is served by the field." And the influence of land has almost always been all-powerful in the government of states; the feudal system was the exercise of power by the possession of land unchecked by the influence of the wealth derived from commerce; land was power, inasmuch as he who had the most of it could support the greatest number of knights; and the value of a good stout partizan was not small in the days, when an Earl de Warrenne, questioned rather more closely than convenient by King John's commissioners as to the title by which he held certain lands, could throw his sword before the judgment-seat at Westminster, and say "that is my title,"—rather a posing reply to an interrogatory in a suit in equity. All this has long passed away; other interests have arisen to importance in the State, but the lords of the soil are still to a very great degree the possessors of political power.

But great as the influence of the landed interest has been, it has had a hard battle to fight against the numerous interests that have been and are still banded against it. From the time when the "robber chiefs" of the Rhine, as territorial lords, built castles and erected strongholds, from which they levied tolls and contributions on the country around, occasionally plundering in a more undisguised method; and the Burgheers of the Hanse Towns made a league against them, burning their castles and cutting the throats of the owners as the most effectual way of abating the nuisance—from that period till the present hour, land and commerce have been, to a greater or less degree, arrayed against each other. There is much mouth-speech in the way of denial of this position, and that on both sides; but on both sides also there is a little self-deception. Let us pass speeches and come to facts. Look at the two colours on the hustings, the opposite benches of change, painted on one side in hues bright as the rainbow; on the other shadowed forth as darkly as the sky of midnight; and by both parties, in all probability, overdrawn. The battle has changed the form of its weapons, but is not altered in the spirit of its enmity. The swords and spears of the Burgheers of the Hanse Towns appear again in the tracts, and lecturers, and subscribed thousands of the Anti-corn-law League. Most deeply do we regret the bitterness of feeling that has been mingled by both parties in the question; but we are not about to inflict an essay on the Corn-law contest on the reader, in the disguise of a sketch of the Duke of Buckingham; it is only necessary to give some notion of the state of the quarrel, before describing the great champion of one of the principal contending parties.

Richard Plantagenet Nugent Bridges Chandos Grenville, Duke of Buckingham, is the second peer from the new creation, or rather revival of the title in 1822. He is a man distinguished for birth and wealth, even among an aristocracy in which there are so many both high-born and wealthy. With his broad lands and far-spreading acres, he inherits the blood of the Plantagenets. He has always been placed in a position in which he could hardly avoid being conspicuous; he seemed to be

"By the hand of nature marked,
Quoted, and signed"

to be a leader; and surrounded as he has been by all the influences that bear on "his order," it is not surprising that he chose his side with the party whose interests he deemed identical with his own. But he not only linked himself with the politics of the Conservative party; he associated his name with one particular interest, and that interest he fought for with a boldness, earnestness, and consistency that made him, beyond all his compeers, the champion of the cause. When the influence of the landowners was threatened by the provisions of the Reform Bill, he introduced and carried the fifty-pound tenant-at-will clause, which secured to the land that preponderance which he contended was its due. The repeal, or the modification of the Corn-laws he has always opposed. It was the fact of the Duke of Buckingham forming one of Sir R. Peel's Cabinet that induced a general feeling of confidence among the agricultural party as to the maintenance of the corn-duties. The first intimation of the coming change was the secession of the duke from the Cabinet, in the early part

of last session. He retired with the dignity of the "blue riband;" and some doubts have been thrown on the consistency of his conduct on the occasion, but it does not appear that he has changed his opinions. His support of the recent changes has been very modified.

For the personnel of the noble duke we must refer to our portrait. When in the House of Commons he was a frequent speaker, generally displaying an earnestness and knowledge of his subject, possessing also a good command of language. His station, too, gave weight to his opinions which wealth and rank will always secure. He succeeded to the peerage in 1839. He has great church interest, having thirteen livings in his gift; and is the lord of some half-dozen of the finest mansions in the kingdom, among which is the one immortalized by the pen of Pope, who, in tracing the effect of good taste and wealth, says that, where these are found—

"Time may make the mansion grow
A work to wonder at—perhaps a *Stowe*."

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The information received from the manufacturing districts during this week has been in every respect satisfactory, confirming, as it fully does, all the predictions which we ventured to make in our last publication concerning the probable and speedy restoration of commerce and of manufactures to a sound and healthy state. At the outports cotton wool has continued in considerable demand, not for speculation, but for actual consumption, and the sales effected have been large, the advance in prices which had occurred during the previous week being fully maintained. In Glasgow these favourable symptoms of returning prosperity are more particularly visible. Money, which during the late commercial depression throughout the west of Scotland had been deposited in the joint-stock banks for safety, is now again gradually coming into circulation, increasing the wages of labour, and materially adding to the wealth of the community. Many factories, as we mentioned in our last, which, for several years past, have been idle, are again placed in active operation, giving, in abundance, productive labour to additional thousands of families. The fact is, "the stocks of goods on hand, suitable to the markets of India and China, are small, and by no means equal to the expected demand during the ensuing spring and summer months; and to make good this, at all events, probable deficiency, causes, in a certain degree, the existing activity." At Ashburton, and throughout Devonshire and the neighbouring districts, a great deal of business has been done latterly amongst the manufacturers of serges and other articles of the same description, to the great advantage of the working-classes. Many establishments in this line which had ceased working for several years are again in employment, and we mention one in particular which, after having been closed for nearly five years, last week gave productive labour to nearly fifteen hundred human beings. From Leeds, Wakefield, and those parts wherein sheep's wool is the principal raw material of manufacture, the accounts received latterly are equally satisfactory. The revival of trade was general, and the expectations of the speedy advent of better times were almost universally entertained. A fair demand already existed for woollen goods, and a gradual improvement in prices was also in progress. Under these favourable circumstances, therefore, labour, which is the nation's real wealth, everywhere was becoming more abundant, the advantages of which the labourers must soon reap in advanced wages. In London, which may well be called the banking city of the civilised portion of the earth, notwithstanding partial disadvantages, greater activity than usual is everywhere displayed, and public credit and general confidence between man and man are rapidly on the increase. In the colonial market during this week fair sales of sugar have been effected, but prices are a shade lower, because it is very confidently believed that at the meeting of parliament ministers intend to propose to the legislature the reduction of the duty of 63s. per cwt., now chargeable on foreign sugar, to one of 39s. and also that of 24s. per cwt., now paid on colonial and East India sugar, to one of 16s. These proposed alterations, if carried into effect, must ultimately do more than double the existing home consumption of sugar, and add materially to the present comforts of all the industrious classes of society, and eventually increase the sum now annually paid into the treasury from this great source of public revenue, in proportion to the increase of its consumption. For coffee and many other descriptions of colonial produce the consumption increases, and, considering the late reduction of the duties previously charged on various of these articles, fair and remunerating prices continue to be obtained by their proprietors. These are all undoubtedly pleasing prospects, but when we direct our attention to the transactions in Mark-lane, this scene of gratification entirely changes. On the Corn Exchange, that most important of all markets to the human race, no improvement in the value of any description of agricultural produce is yet visible, and, when we mention the London Corn Exchange, we at the same time include the corn-markets throughout Europe and America, because round it all the others revolve. Since our last report no activity whatever has existed in the sales of grain, and the value of all descriptions of agricultural produce continues very much depressed. The stocks of really fine foreign duty-paid wheats, in particular, are becoming less and less weighty on the different great markets of consumption, and sales of home-grown grain must become easy in proportion to the falling away of foreign competition. This circumstance, added to the well-authenticated deficiency in quantity which the last crop produced, encourages the opinion that, within a few months, the corn trade will be restored again to a healthy condition.

Little alteration has occurred in money matters during the week. The value of public securities, not funded, is rather lower. The premium of 56s., which Exchequer Bills commanded last week, has fallen to one of 50s., occasioned partly by considerable sales made by those who anticipate in commerce a more profitable employment for money than can be found in Exchequer Bill investments, and partly by the certainty of their interest being reduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when the time arrives for their renewal. In Consols, for the opening next month, little business is at present doing, and prices remain extremely steady. Little stock of this description has for years now been floating in the market, and, fortunately, there is little inducement for ruinous speculative operations. Capitalists continue to direct their attention to railroad investments, and their operations have caused the shares of the London and Birmingham line to advance to a premium of £102 on each. In foreign securities the transactions of the week have been few, and have not in any manner attracted public attention. For the discount of approved commercial bills, money continues to be plentiful, and the rates of interest continue to be unusually moderate. On the whole the money market cannot be placed in a more wholesome condition than we left it when our present number went to press. There is abundance of it in circulation for the encouragement of the revival of trade, and the Bank of England also retains within her vaults specie of little less value than twelve millions sterling.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES).—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, pm.
3 per Cent Red. 94½	Ditto Bonds, 47 prem.
3 per Cent Cons. 94½	Ditto Old Annuities,
3½ per Cent Red. 100½	Ditto New Annuities,
New 3½ per Cent. 101½	Ex. Bills, 1000l., 2d., 53 prem.
New 5 per Cent.	Ditto, 500l., 53 prem.
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto, Small, 51 prem.
Jan. 1860, 12½	India Stock for Op.
Oct. 1859, 12 7.16	Bank Stock for Account
Jan. 1860,	Consols for Account, 93½.

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 p).	London and Blackwall (p), 5½
Edinburgh and Glasgow (50 p).	London and Birmingham (40 p),
Great Western (65 p), 90	Ditto Thirds (p),
Ditto New Shares (50 p), 64	Ditto New Shares (2 p),
Ditto Fifth (4 p), 9	London and South Western
London and Brighton (50 p),	(£41 6s. 10d. p),

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English wheat coastwise, as well as by land carriage, and samples up to our market having been very small this week, we have had a trifling improvement in the demand for that description of corn at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, previous currencies, and good clearances have been effected by the traders. In foreign wheat, both free and in bond, exceedingly little business has been transacted at late rates. The barley trade has again ruled inactive, and the prices have been with difficulty supported. Good sound malt has met a fair, other kinds a dull, sale, at unaltered quotations. On account of the receipts of oats from Ireland having been on the increase, that article has sold heavily, on somewhat easier terms, say 6d per quarter. Beans and peas have been amply supplied, and, in some cases, 1s per quarter cheaper. Flour has mostly supported its value.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 2180; barley, 5550; oats, 3130; and malt, 2520 quarters; flour, 2070 sacks.—Irish: barley, —; oats, 3310 quarters. Foreign: wheat, 4850 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 46s to 55s; ditto white, 57s to 60s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 49s to 57s; do. white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; maling do., 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 56s to 62s; brown do., 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato do., 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; do. white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; do. old, 34s to 35s; grey peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s; per quarter. Town-made flour, 46s to 47s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton

and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s; per 280 lbs. **Foreign.**—Free wheat, 50s to 62s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 15s to 17s; do. feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s; per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—Linsed and rapeseed have gone off steadily, but in all other kinds of seeds exceedingly little is passing.

The following are the present rates:—Linsed, English, sowing, 48s to 57s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 45s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hemp-seed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white do., 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s 6d to 6s 0d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, 30l to 32l per last of ten quarters. Linsed cakes, English, 10l to 10l 10s; do. foreign, 7l to 7l 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, 8l 5s to 6l per ton.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 6d; barley, 27s 9d; Oats, 17s 9d; rye, 28s 1d; beans, 30s 1d; peas, 33s 5d.

Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 49s 1d; Barley, 28s 1d; Oats, 17s 10d; Rye, 30s 11d; Beans, 31s 7d; Peas, 33s 9d per quarter.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; Barley, 9s 0d; Oats, 8s 0d; Rye, 10s 6d; Beans, 10s 6d; Peas, 9s 6d.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 5½d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf.

Tea.—This market wears a dull aspect, and, in some cases, rather lower prices have been taken by the merchants.

Sugar.—We have very little variation to notice in the value of any kind of sugar since our last. The market is well supplied with inferior descriptions.

Coffee.—The market is steady for home use, and prices are quite as high as last week.

Rice.—This article is rather dull, but the quotations are quite as high.

Oils.—We have again to report much dullness in oils, at about previous rates.

Provisions.—We have had very little business doing in Irish butter. Foreign qualities are unaltered, with a sluggish demand. The bacon market is firm, but we cannot call prices higher.

Tallow.—The market is, on the whole, dull, yet prices keep up. P.Y.C. on the spot is 48s 3d.

Wool.—The public sales have gone off with much spirit, at prices fully equal to those of the last auctions.

Coals.—Old Tanfield, 16s 6d; Townley, 16s; Killingworth, 18s 6d; Stewart's, 22s; Caradoc, 22s; Hartlepool, 22s; Hartley, 17s per ton.—Ships arrived, 12.

Smithfield.—The supplies of each kind of stock on offer having proved large, the demand has ruled heavy, at drooping prices. Beef, from 3s 2d to 4s 4d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 6d to 4s 4d; and pork, 3s 6d to 4s 4d per 5lbs., to sink the offal.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Beef, from 2s 10d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 4d to 4s; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 4d per 5lbs., by the carcase. In these markets the trade has ruled excessively heavy at the above quotations. ROBERT HERBERT.



THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, NOV. 29.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 30.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Earl of Lincoln, Lord Lyttelton, Lord Colborne, the Right Hon. James Charles Herries, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., Henry Thomas Hope, Esq., Henry Gally Knight, Esq., Alexander Milne, Esq., the Hon. Charles Gore, Sir Robert Smirke, Knight, and Charles Barry, Esq., to be her Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into and considering the most effectual means of improving the metropolis, and of providing increased facilities of communication within the same. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint Trenham Walsham Phillips, Esq., to be Secretary to the said Commission.

CROWN OFFICE, Dec. 5.—Member returned to serve in this present Parliament.—County of Bute.—The Hon. James Stuart Wortley.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 5.—Royal Artillery. Second Capt. W. R. Nedham to be Adjutant, vice Somerville; Second Lieut. E. A. Williams to be First Lieut., vice Balfour.

ADMIRALTY, Nov. 25.—Royal Marines. Second Lieut. F. J. Polkinghorne to be First Lieut., vice W. L. S. Atcherley.

WHITEHALL, Dec. 1.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed John Scrutton, of Teutenden, in the county of Kent, and Charles Theodore Bewes, of Plymouth, in the county of Devon, Gents., to be Masters Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—T. FISHER, Camden Arms, Randolph-street, Camden-town, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.—T. SPENCE, Stratford, Essex, market-gardener. J. HILLIAR, Lynton, Southamptonshire, innkeeper. C. W. WALTHER, Poultry, Chemist. I. BLOOMENTHAL, Thornton-street, Dockhead, wholesale-stationer. S. BOSS, Fifth-street, Soho, tailor. S. BASTICK, Brighton, hatter. E. DAVIES, Great Crosby, Lancashire, blacksmith. T. EVANS, Denbigh, Denbighshire, scrivener. J. MEREDITH, St. Andrew, Pershore, Worcestershire, woolstapler. G. B. WORBOYS, Bristol, perfumer. J. ARCHER, Liverpool, wine-merchant. J. WICKS, Troubridge, Wiltshire, clothier. H. T. ELLISTON, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, music-seller. J. B. ROBINSON and W. ROBINSON, Macclesfield, Cheshire, ironmongers. J. DAVIES, Wellington, Shropshire, plumber. W. HOARE, Derby, apothecary. J. WHITEHALL, Wellington, Shropshire, innkeeper. G. PORTWAY, Birmingham, metal-refiner. W. RYLAND, Liverpool, tanner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—G. SCOTT and SONS, J. SCOTT, A. SCOTT, and G. SCOTT, Hawick. E. HILL, Annan, writer. G. MALCOLM, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant. M. JOHNSTONE, Swannay. D. FOGO, Esq., Row. W. CARSWELL, jun., and T. YOUNGER, Glasgow, wrights and builders.

FRIDAY, DEC. 9.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Dec. 6.—Royal Regiment of Artillery. Second Capt. W. L. Kaye to be Capt., vice Drew; First Lieut. P. Ellis to be Capt., vice Kaye; Second Lieut. H. W. Batton to be First Lieut., vice Ellis.

MEMORANDUM.—The date of promotion of First Lieut. E. A. Williams is altered to Nov. 26.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—S. THOMAS, Heworth, Yorkshire, victualler.

BANKRUPTS.—E. P. POWELL, Southampton, tailor. J. BURSLEM, King's Lynn, Norfolk, stationer. T. HARTLEY, Liverpool, hatter. R. R. URRY, East-Retford, Nottinghamshire, coach-maker. R. C. JANION, Liverpool, commission-agent. J. DAVIES, and H. EDWARDS, Westminster-road, Lambeth, linen-draper. J. BEAUMONT, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, victualler. I. WADE, Manchester, grocer. W. BELL, Bridlington, Yorkshire, merchant. P. BLATCHFORD, Plymouth, miller. E. OAKLEY and J. WISE, Poole, corn-dealers.

PRICE OF SUGAR.—The Average Price of Brown or Muscavado Sugar, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending Dec. 6, 1842, is 35s. 6d. per cwt., exclusive of the Duties of Customs paid or payable thereon on the importation thereof into Great Britain.

MARRIAGES.

At Hackney, Henry Walter Phillips, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Catherine, youngest daughter of William Clark, Esq., of Hackney.—At Ballee church, on the 27th ult., by the Rev. John Reid, James Quail, of Saul-street, Esq., to Miss Seeds, both of Downpatrick.

DEATHS.

In Portland-place, the Right Hon. the Countess of Munster.—At his residence, Bootham, York, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. Lamplugh Hird, A.M., Prebendary of York Cathedral, Vicar of Paull, and one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace and Deputy-Lieutenant for the West Riding of Yorkshire.—At Stamford Villas, Fulham, N. Leven, Esq., aged 76.—Aged 55, Benjamin Smith, Esq., late of the Commissariat.—At his seat, Bellamont Forest, county of Cavan, Ireland, aged 62, Charles Coote, Esq., Deputy-Lieutenant of the county.—Aged 33, at Ferrybridge, Yorkshire, the Rev. William Richardson, Chaplain of Sherburn Hospital, Durham, and fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford.—In Ennis, Wm. Greene, Esq., No man was better known: his extraordinary size attracted universal attention, as he was admitted to be the largest and heaviest man of his time.—At Stewart's town, county Tyrone, in her 103rd year, Catherine Reynolds. Within the last three years she was able to read small print without spectacles.—At St Leonard's-on-Sea, Mrs. Hopkins, widow of the late physician to the Duchess of Kept.—At Stepey, aged 52, the Rev. Evan James, upwards of 27 years curate of that parish.—At his house, near Elstree, Herts, Richard Kirwan Hill, Esq., Captain on half-pay of her Majesty's 52nd Regiment.

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